

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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ABE HINTS AT LIFTING OF NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS

OW120245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe hinted Friday the government may lift sanctions imposed against North Korea if Pyongyang agrees to renew a fishing pact with Japan. Abe, speaking at a Cabinet national security meeting, said the government will first ascertain the North Korean position before taking any steps in relaxing the punitive measures imposed in retaliation against North Korea's involvement in the Rangoon bombing attack a year ago.

A Japanese parliamentary delegation is currently negotiating a new pact in Pyongyang, and the government views the talks as a sign that North Korea is softening its stance toward Japan, Abe told the Cabinet meeting. The fishery talks, along with the recent flood relief provided by North Korea to the South, will contribute toward lesser tension over the Korea peninsula, Abe said.

Abe also briefed the Cabinet session on the current international situation, and gave an account of his talks with the U.S. secretary of state and Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers during his recent trip to New York, officials said. In his report, Abe told the Cabinet that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had agreed to keep Japan in close contact on future developments in relations with the Soviet Union. Abe said his own meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko produced few results, with both sides sticking to their own views on bilateral relations. However, Abe said the government plans to seek more dialogue with the Soviet Union. On U.S.-Soviet ties, Abe said he does not expect any substantial moves until the U.S. presidential election is over. However, Abe said he believed there would be some improvement in U.S.-Soviet ties in the long term.

ABE MEETS WITH VISITING THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW111409 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO -- Thailand Thursday requested Japan's grant-in-aid for a river irrigation project and an increased flights between the two countries, Japanese officials said. They said Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made the request in an hour-long meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

The irrigation and drainage project involves Bang Nara River in southern Thailand and is under study at the suggestion of King Bhumiphon Adunyadet, Sitthi explained to Abe. Additionally, the Thai minister urged Japan to allow Thai Airways International to increase flights between the two countries from the current four per week to five, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. Abe said Tokyo will study the dispatch of an investigating mission for the Bang Nara project and relay the aviation request to the Transport Ministry, according to the officials.

Sitthi's meeting with Abe, the first since July, followed talks between the Thai foreign minister and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday morning. The Thai leader reiterated in both meetings that Vietnam has not budged on its occupation of neighboring Kampuchea. Thailand is joining five other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), China, Japan and other countries in calling for a total pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Abe told Sitthi, a ministry source said, that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was critical of Japan for tilting toward ASEAN on the Kampuchea question when told of Abe's three-point peace proposal.



The Japanese foreign minister also recalled that he stressed the need to forge a common basis for dialogue between ASEAN and Vietnam, the source said.

Sitthi came to Tokyo Monday after visiting Latin American countries and attending the United Nations General Assembly session. In his talks with the Japanese leaders, the Thai foreign minister urged Japan to expand imports of boneless chicken and maize from his country to help rectify the chronic trade imbalance which came to a record 1.48 billion dollars in Japan's favor in 1983.

#### REENTRY PERMITS FOR KOREAN RESIDENTS RISING

OW111353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO -- Government-issued multiple reentry permits for South Korean residents in Japan have sharply increased since mid-July when conditions for obtaining the permits were eased, Justice Ministry officials said Thursday. With the multiple reentry permits, foreign nationals in Japan who need to visit other countries frequently, can reenter the country any number of times within about one year with only one application for the permit.

In the past, foreigners allowed multiple reentry permits were limited to diplomats, journalists and traders. But the limitation has been expanded to allow students, visitors under academic and cultural exchange programs and those who visit overseas for reunion with their relatives in other countries.

In July, when the relaxation was carried out, 23,521 reentry permits were issued of which 2,582 were multiple reentry permits (11 percent), the officials said. The monthly average in the first of this year was 17,461 permits, of which only about 8.2 percent allowed multiple reentry. In August, multiple permits accounted for 19.8 percent of the total 18,879 permits issued. In comparison, multiple permits accounted for 5.8 percent of the total 21,433 permits in July last year and 5.1 percent of the total 18,154 permits in August last year. The rise of multiple permits in July may be partly due to a rush of students' travel in holidays, but the August increase from the 5.1 percent of 19.8 percent share in a year indicates a trend of increasing share of multiple permits, officials said. Also, by country, South Korean residents obtained a marked 65 percent share in the 3,742 multiple permits issued in August. Of the multiple permits issued in the whole 1983, U.S. residents held 3,476, followed by South Koreans with 2,345 and Taiwanese with 550.

#### JUSTICE MINISTER URGES CLAMPDOWN ON GUERRILLAS

OW120229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- Justice Minister Eisaku Sumi called Friday for a firm clampdown on radical guerrillas who he said challenge law and order. Sumi spoke at a meeting of senior prosecutors and deplored the September 19 arson at the head office of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). The justice minister instructed the prosecutors not to hesitate to punish challengers of law and order. The Chukakuha group, one of the most radical in Japan, has claimed responsibility for the arson which seriously damaged the third to eighth floors of the nine-story headquarters of the governing party.

#### WORLD PEACE, COOPERATION URGED FOR LDP PLATFORM

OW080905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Hakone, Kanagawa pref., Oct 8 KYODO -- Vowing to promote a diplomacy of peace and cooperation, former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday he will try to turn Japan into a country other nations can "turn to."

He specifically called for Japan's greater contribution to international efforts for disarmament and arms control and closer cooperation with member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) South Korea and Pacific Basin countries.

Speaking at a study session of the second largest faction of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), Miyazawa put forward diplomacy of peace and cooperation as part of the major policies prepared for the LDP presidential election in November. "The diplomacy is aimed at making Japan a country other nations can turn to," said Miyazawa, acting chairman of the LDP faction headed by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Miyazawa is expected to challenge Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for the LDP leadership which automatically brings the premiership since the party has a majority in both houses of the Diet. During the lecture, Miyazawa said Japan's diplomacy of "seeking its peace and stability through the peace and stability of the world" is acknowledged in the international community.

He also referred to Japan's defense policy and said the LDP Government's 1976 decision to keep the country's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP) should be "honored" even if a change in the situation may compel the party to review the decision. Japan's defense budget is a controversial issue which often generates hot debates in the Diet (parliament) between the ruling and opposition parties. At present, Japan's defense spending amounts to 0.99 percent of its GNP.

In a positive assessment of Japan's 39 years after the end of World War II, Miyazawa said the country "has been producing excellent results to date." This represented a major contrast to Nakasone's public statements that he will "fully review" Japan's postwar years. As part of his campaign strategy for the LDP presidential election, Miyazawa proposed ambitious economic policy designed to double national assets over the next decade.

#### BRIEFS

PRC SYMBOLIC FRIENDSHIP GIFTS -- Tokyo, 5 Oct KYODO -- The director general of the National Land Agency, Friday presented China's envoy to Japan with a symbolic gift of friendship and goodwill -- 10,000 cypress saplings and 10,000 carp. Agency head Sakonshiro Inamura, presenting the gift to Ambassador Zong Zhiquang at the Tokyo embassy, said that the trees will symbolize the next 10,000 years of Sino-Japanese friendship. Inamura made the gift in return for his warm reception during a China visit in late September. The cypress tree and the carp variety of fish are highly regarded both in China and Japan. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 5 Oct 84 OW]

NIIGATA TEST OIL DRILLING -- Tokyo, 2 Oct KYODO -- Japex Offshore Ltd., a subsidiary of the Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., said Monday it has discovered oil in the Japan Sea. A company spokesman said Japex has drilled four test oil wells off the coast of Niigata, north of Tokyo, since last March, and the company expects to go into commercial production after feasibility studies are complete in 1987. The company says the first well should produce about 8,000 barrels [BBLs] a day (one barrel is 159 liters) of oil and has in crude oil equivalent, with the others producing 2,000 BBL's, 9,300 BBL's, and 4,300 BBL's respectively. The 9,300 BBL well will be the most productive in Japan, the spokesman said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 2 Oct 84 OW]

EARLY OPENING OF TRIPARTITE TALKS URGED

SK110230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 10 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 11 October commentator's article: "A Tripartite Meeting Should Be Held at the Earliest Possible Date"]

[Text] It has been more than 9 months since we advanced a proposal that we, the United States, and the South Korean persons in authority, hold a tripartite meeting to solve the Korean question peacefully. In the early part of this year, we sent letters to the U.S. Government and Congress and the Seoul authorities respectively, proposing a tripartite meeting. Since then, we have patiently waited for their sincere replies to this proposal.

When the United States, ignoring our proposal, advanced a proposal to discuss the Korean question at a four-way meeting which includes other neighboring countries in addition to us and the United States, or at a meeting of countries concerned, we made it clear that this proposal is not practical and would not affirmatively contribute to solving the Korean question peacefully. We explained with good sense that, in light of its nature and content, the Korean question can be solved successfully only through a tripartite meeting.

Since it was announced, our proposal for tripartite talks has arouse great repercussions at home and abroad because of its sincere contents and noble aim. The people of the world who value justice and peace and just and fair political and social circles have unanimously supported this proposal and unanimously described it as a practical one designed to alleviate tension and preserve a durable peace in Korea. More than 20 international agencies and 135 countries have already adopted more than 3,000 statements, messages, and letters supporting our proposal. Thus, they have extended solidarity with us. State leaders of various foreign countries, party and government leaders, renowned politicians, and international agencies are still continuously issuing statements supporting our proposal. This eloquently proves the just nature and vitality of our proposal. Nevertheless, the United States has not shown any official response to our letter proposing tripartite talks. While declining to send a reply on the tripartite talks -- a letter to us, the initiator of this proposal -- the United States has discussed it with other countries.

Ignoring the tripartite talks, the United States, the sole foreign force which has heightened tension in Korea, is trying to drag other countries into the Korean question by coming up with a theory on a four-way meeting or on a meeting of countries concerned. This would complicate the problem more instead of solving it.

The United States once proposed holding a tripartite meeting to solve the Korean question with our participation, and the participation of the United States, and South Korea on an equal footing. This is not a new issue. If the United States intends to solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation, it is reasonable and appropriate for it to assume a clear stand on this and respond to the tripartite talks proposal. Is it necessary for it to take time to discuss this issue with other countries?

According to foreign news reports, the United States has ignored our proposal because it doubts our sincerity in dealing with the talks. It has advanced a proposal stipulating that areas along the Military Demarcation Line should be demilitarized to make us prove our sincerity, that a meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross Societies should be held first, and that, in case of military exercises, the parties concerned should inform their counterpart of this beforehand and should mutually observe these exercises.

This unilateral proposal is now new, and the South Korean persons in authority once advanced some parts of this proposal. The advance of this proposal by the United States as a yardstick of our sincerity is inappropriate and bizarre. An attempt to unilaterally pass on to us the responsibility for the failure to solve questions which should be solved based on the principle of reciprocity in the framework of the MAC and to make this the standard of sincerity is a dogmatic way of thinking.

Our proposal to hold tripartite talks is designed to extensively solve the overall questions for preserving a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, including the proposal advanced by the United States.

We have proposed sitting face to face to solve this issue. Nevertheless, instead of responding to the talks proposals, the United States has tried to find fault with the sincerity of others, while sitting in Washington. This is inappropriate in various ways and will not lead to a solution.

In U.S. ruling circles, someone has said this, and someone else has said that -- taking time. In the end, they have deferred our proposal for tripartite talks, and have fallen into the so-called theory of North-South talks, that the South Korean persons in authority have come up with.

The urgent question awaiting a solution today on the Korean peninsula is the elimination of the daily-increasing danger of war, the alleviation of tension, and the preservation of peace. There is no more urgent task than alleviating tension and preserving a durable peace in today's situation when the danger of war is approaching every hour, because the North and South confront each other militarily across the Military Demarcation Line, because Armed Forces have increased continuously in half of the country, because their equipment has been augmented, and because military exercises have been conducted frequently.

Only through a firm guarantee of peace can the question of the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the North and South be solved smoothly. In order to alleviate tension in Korea, the ceasefire should be turned into a durable peace, the state of military confrontation between the North and South should be ended, and the Armed Forces of both sides should be greatly reduced.

Our proposal to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, to force U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, and to make the North and South adopt a declaration of noninterference is designed to fulfill this demand.

Questions concerning the internal affairs of the people, such as achieving the reunion of fellow countrymen separated in the North and South and the promotion of the cause of the country's reunification, should naturally be solved through dialogue and negotiations between the North and South. These questions are not ones to be meddled in by the United States.

However, we cannot solve the question of solving tension without the participation of the United States in the talks. The United States is the substantial ruler of South Korea, exercising all substantial power, including the prerogative of the supreme command of the Armed Forces, deploying its forces comprising more than 40,000 men. The United States is a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement with us. Without the participation of the United States, we cannot solve the question of alleviating tension, such as the signing of a peace agreement, the ending of military confrontation between the North and South, and the reduction of troops and armaments between the North and South. It is obvious that we cannot expect the peaceful solution of the Korean question without the participation of the United States which holds all substantial power for alleviating tension in South Korea.



The insincere attitude toward our peaceful proposal has been clearly revealed by the attitude taken by the South Korean persons in authority toward the tripartite talks. When the United States advanced a proposal for a tripartite meeting, the South Korean side approved this proposal. Opposing our proposal for tripartite talks and coming up with a proposal for talks between the North and South, it says that its proposal accords with the principle of the self-determination of the people, and criticizes our proposal for tripartite talks as one contradicting this principle. We cannot view such an attitude by the South Korean rulers as a sincere position and attitude toward solving the urgent problem looming before the people.

The dialogue between the North and South is not one which the South Korean persons in authority have proposed for the first time. This issue is one which we put forth a long time ago. Solving the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiation based on the principle of independence is an attitude and proposal which we have consistently taken and advocated since the division of the people.

We do not reject dialogue between the North and South in the proposal for tripartite talks. Instead, we clearly propose a reunification dialogue between the North and South after providing a prerequisite to independent and peaceful reunification through tripartite talks. The first question looming before us today, when tension has become acute, is how to prevent a war, guarantee peace, and substantially provide a favorable prerequisite to independent and peaceful reunification. Only by solving this important question first can the North and South hold a sincere dialogue to solve the question of the country's reunification really based on the principle of mutual understanding and trust.

However, the point is that the problems cannot be solved only by dialogue between the North and the South. This is proven by the entire course of past dialogue between the North and the South.

The South Korean persons in authority are talking about talks between the North and the South without any practical guarantee for easing tensions. These are simply empty words. If the South Korean persons in authority intend to solve all questions through direct dialogue with us, they should take over all powers needed for them to be able to resolve all questions independently from the United States before they propose talks between the two sides.

If the South Korean authorities take over, even now, the prerogative of the command of the Army from the United States, make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, and take over the power to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression, the situation may change.

As for the remarks of the South Korean persons in authority that tripartite talks run counter to the principle of national self-determination, calling for holding a North-South dialogue first based on the right of national self-determination, they are also preposterous insistence ignoring reality.

How does our just proposal, which will enable us to realize the dialogue between the North and the South for reunification based on the principle of independence and concluding a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, run counter to the principle of national self-determination?

The South Korean persons in authority frantically oppose the proposal for tripartite talks which is aimed at a peaceful solution of the Korean issue because they do not want the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. They even oppose adopting this issue as an agenda item. They openly said that they cannot accept our proposal for tripartite talks because it is aimed at forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw.

The fact that they call for direct North-South dialogue, ignoring our proposal for tripartite talks, is aimed at continuously keeping U.S. troops, allowing U.S. interference in domestic affairs in Korea. The call for holding a direct North-South dialogue by keeping U.S. troops is an act denying the principle of national self-determination.

Under circumstances like those of today when the United States is acting as the master in South Korea, the independent and peaceful reunification of our nation will not be achieved and the question of national reunification will not be solved even if we hold a dialogue with the South Korean authorities. Our proposal for tripartite talks is aimed at basically eliminating the source of war by turning the unstable armistice into a durable peace in Korea, making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, and opening a bright prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification.

If a turning point in national reunification is provided by realizing our proposal for peace, the North and the South can hold a genuine dialogue for reunification based on the principle of national self-determination.

The United States has not accepted our proposal for peace because it is attempting to seize South Korea continuously as its colony and military base and to use South Korea as a bridgehead against our republic and socialist countries. The United States responded to our proposal for peace with a policy of force and reacted to the proposal for tripartite talks with the unprecedentedly large scale "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise.

The United States secretly dragged neutron weapons into South Korea where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are already deployed, raving that it will offer more modernized nuclear umbrellas, and newly deployed Stinger missiles and M60A3 tanks, new types of weapons.

In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists reorganized a light infantry division of 19,000 troops in South Korea to secure strategic mobility. They are attempting to deploy an additional 2,500 soldiers by the end of next year and to drag into and deploy in South Korea more than 180 kinds of new weapons and equipment in the near future, including Pershing II medium-range missiles cruise missiles and the new type of TOW missile.

On the pretext of troop reinforcement, the United States allocated more than half of the foreign military sales allotted to the Far East and Pacific area in fiscal year 1985 to South Korea in order to arm the puppet army with new equipment. It is going to offer more than \$9 billion in military assistance to South Korea during the period 1982 to 1986.

The South Korean persons in authority strengthened anticommunist confrontation rackets after we proposed tripartite talks. At the instigation of the United States, they strained the situation by fabricating various slanderous incidents while staging anti-communist and antirepublic rackets. They are attempting to drive fellow countrymen into the calamity of nuclear war, begging for an increase in nuclear weapons.

All these facts clearly show that the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are aggravating tensions through practical acts, assuming a posture of confrontation, and pursuing war while giving lip-service to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula. Evidence presented over the last 9 months since our proposal for tripartite talks was announced, clearly proved that the peace raved about by the United States and the South Korean persons in authority is a falsehood, and the dialogue they loudly talk about is a deceitful trick designed to conceal confrontation with force and a policy of war.

Our people will not tolerate the ridiculing of the world by the United States and the South Korean persons in authority on the Korean issue. Peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification are an important issue which is directly linked with the vital interests of the entire nation and closely connected with maintaining peace in Asia and the world.



The question of whether or not a breakthrough can be made to solve this urgent problem depends on whether or not tripartite talks are realized in which we, the United States and the South Korean authorities participate.

If the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the peace and reunification of Korea, they should respond, even now, to our just and fair proposal for tripartite talks, correcting their erroneous positions and attitudes.

Our people's will and resolve for a peaceful solution of the Korean issue are firm. We will make all efforts to realize them in the future, too. Peace in Korea is an important part of peace in Asia and in the world. Peace can be preserved and consolidated only through the united strength of the peace-loving forces.

We express our firm belief that the parliaments, governments, political parties, public organizations, and press circles of the many nations of the world and the world's progressive people and peace-loving forces will continue to express their solidarity so that our peaceful proposal for tripartite talks be realized at an early date.

Tripartite talks should be realized at an early date. Our people's just struggle for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification will be victorious without fail.

#### NODONG SINMUN DECRIES SOUTH'S AID OFFER

SK120544 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 11 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 12 October commentary: "To Hinder the Nation's Aspirations for Reunification"]

[Text] Not long ago on Kanghwa Island, the puppets held a so-called rite of homesickness for those who left their ancestral villages. There, they clamored about the ruefulness of those who left their hometowns and even made impudent, absurd remarks, urging someone to accept their goods offer. They preposterously staged a play named "The Rite of Yearning for Home of Those Who Left Their Hometowns" at a time when our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims were delivered to the South Korean side amidst the entire nation's great gladness and interest and when, with this as momentum, the spirit for reunification is rising among the people. This is not just and proper.

That day, the puppets took great pains to pass the buck for the pains and misfortune of those who left their hometowns onto us. This is ridiculous. Those who left their hometowns for South Korea are the people of the northern half of the republic who were forcibly taken [to South Korea] during the past Korean war days.

Over the past 30-odd years, they have had pains and misfortunes of every kind imposed on them under the puppet clique's suppressive rule. They have not forgotten the days when they enjoyed freedom and happiness in the bosom of the republic for 5 years after the liberation. They endlessly hate the enemies who alienated them from their parents and brothers.

The puppets held a government-patronaged function named rite of yearning for home by forcibly mobilizing people who left their hometowns. This is a contemptible scheme aimed at (?covering up) their crimes of inflicting pain on the people who left their hometowns, and inciting the people to anticommunist confrontation by turning away from our just and aboveboard proposal for the fatherland's reunification, continuing division.

At the rite of yearning for home, the puppets urged someone to accept their goods offer. This is all the more ridiculous. To whom on earth are the puppets going to give aid when they are ridden with nearly \$50 billion in foreign debt and are importing, begging more than 8 million tons of grain every year? If they have something to give to someone as aid, the puppets had better give relief to the several million jobless people, people in absolute poverty, begging children, and flood victims who fill the streets and alleys of South Korea. Also, they had better stop the disgraceful acts of making people [word indistinct] slaves by inducing huge foreign debts, selling women as playthings, and selling several hundreds of thousands of compatriots overseas.

The puppets, who, although replete with faults, like to find fault with others and bring disgrace on the nation, are indulging in bravado and bluster by clamoring about aid and so forth. This is a political farce. The real intention of the puppets in holding the rite of yearning for home is clear-cut.

At the moment, with the realization of our historic relief measure for the South Korean flood victims as momentum, the spirit for national unity, reconciliation, and reunification is rapidly increasing and the South Korean people's yearning for the northern half of the Republic is increasing remarkably. The rite of yearning for home was nothing but a cheap anticommunist tricky drama staged hurriedly by those who are appalled at such a rough trend with a view to blocking this trend. Answering the nation's aspirations for reunification with anticommunist confrontation rackets is an intolerable treacherous act. The people will not forgive this.

#### PAPER DENOUNCES CHON'S FOUNDING DAY REMARKS

SK111440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 4 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October commentary: "The Increasingly Growing Anticommunist Frenzy"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called commemorative speech at the ceremony of the national founding day held in Seoul on 3 October. On the occasion, under the pretended slogan to inherit the history of the nation and achieve the peaceful reunification by embodying the Tangun spirit of founding the nation, he disclosed his hidden intention to promote the North-South confrontation and realize the wild ambition to invade the North.

On the pretext of the Tangun's spirit of Hongik Man -- a man seeking the interest of the world -- he presumptuously pretended to be his embodier. Even at this very moment, when our relief step is being implemented for the South Korean flood-stricken people, the South Korean puppets are staging vicious anticommunist rackets against us, increasing the distrust and antagonism in the nation, and are intent on arresting the patriotic youths and students carrying out the antforeign, and antifascist struggle for the prestige and sovereignty of the nation and for democracy. Making sugar-coated remarks at the ceremony, they are promoting disharmony in the nation and suppressing the patriotic students on streets by staging anticommunist rackets. We cannot but ask what relationship such animosity and inhumanity against the compatriots have with the spirit of Hongik Man.

During its recent visit to Japan, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique pardoned the crimes which the Japanese imperialists committed during their colonial rule over our country merely upon hearing the Japanese emperor's mention of a single word of regret, and more tightly tied South Korea to the yoke of the U.S.-Japanese double colony by intensifying the collusion with Japan on the pretext of the South Korea-Japan community of the same destiny. This is precisely the content of the puppet's slogan about the inheritance of the history of the nation.

On this day, puppet Chon Tu-hwan even repudiated and defamed our system, while spouting the streams of vicious anticommunist remarks. Needless to say, this is gibberish disclosing the hidden intention of the imperialists' ugly stooge who is trying to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression and realize the wild ambition to invade the North as directed by his masters, while maintaining his life under the protection of the U.S. imperialists' guns and swords.

On that day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up in the veil of reunification. This is also nothing more than a trickery aimed at concealing his belligerent and splittist nature. If he has a bit of desire for reunification, he must above all halt the rackets of confrontation and war against us.

What is needed for the peace and reunification of the country is not anticommunist confrontation and rackets of war, but the steps to mitigate the tensions, eliminate the danger of war, and achieve mutual collaboration and cooperation between the North and the South. The South Korean puppets babble about peace and reunification, while continuing to promote the antagonism and confrontation against us and staging the violent anti-communist rackets of war. This is a deception and a shameless act.

Of course, we know the objectives of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's feverish promotion of the sentiment of anticommunist confrontation among the South Korean people. Dismayed at the situation at home and abroad which is becoming increasingly unfavorable for them, the puppets, by staging anticommunist rackets on the pretext of the bogus threat of southward invasion, are trying to frustrate the people's growing desire for reunification and their anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, and antifascist fighting spirit and divert the people's attention to the anticommunist confrontation in order to bridge over the crisis and shore up the crumbling fascist dictatorial regime. At a time when all Korean people and fair public opinion in the world, on the occasion of our meaningful relief step for the flood-stricken South Korean people, are hoping that the North and the South will open a new chapter of history for collaboration, unity, and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild with such intensity in order to find a way out in the anticommunist rackets of confrontation. How ugly this is!

The South Korean puppets' traitorous anticommunist rackets of confrontation will increase the animosity and indignation of the peoples at home and abroad, and will only accelerate their isolation and self-destruction.

#### RECEPTION MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET TIES

SK120339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, arranged a film reception and cocktail party at this embassy last evening on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Invited there were Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and officials concerned. The attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film.

The cocktail party was addressed by Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and First Vice-Minister Yi Chong-mok. The attendants of the cocktail party toasted the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the two peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

MEETING HELD TO OBSERVE GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK120351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on October 11 on the Korea-GDR Friendship Munhung cooperative farm on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Invited to the meeting were Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials. Personnel concerned and farm members were present at the meeting. Speeches were made at the meeting.

YI CHONG-OK-LED GROUP RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

SK112251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home on October 11 by plane after attending celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, and others. Also present there were GDR ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov to our country.

O CHIN-U GREETES POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

SK112255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of Poland, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Army day of Poland.

The message said the Polish Army made a great contribution to achieving the country's liberation from the yoke of the fascist occupationists and reliably defended the gains of the revolution and the security of Socialist Poland from the subversive activities and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad.

It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of Korea and Poland which have reached a new stage of development would further deepen and develop.

JAPANESE, CHINESE GROUPS ARRIVE IN PYONGYANG

SK120626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Kim Chang-yong and a delegation of the Korean musicians union headed by its vice-chairman Kim Won-kyun left Pyongyang on October 11 and 10 respectively for a visit to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

The North Pyongan provincial friendship delegation returned home yesterday after visiting Liaoning Province of China.



A group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan for expressing thanks, and a soccer team of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to the socialist homeland and a delegation of the Niigata, Japan, Prefectural Association for helping in the repatriation of Koreans in Japan headed by its Chairman Rikijo Kobayashi arrived in Pyongyang and the 71st short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan in Wonsan yesterday and Hong Yong-sam, a U.S. resident, in Pyongyang on October 9.

A delegation of the General Company of Coal Import and Export of China headed by its General Manager Li La arrived in Pyongyang on October 11.

Haller Rudolf, professor at the University of Graz, Austria, left here for home on October 10.

#### PDRY HEAD, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

##### Kang Song-san Meets Group

SK080414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] headed by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Put up amidst the welcomers at the airport were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The delegation was met at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and other cadres. More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Democratic Yemeni people at the airport and along the streets.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited Korea in 1978. Papers here today carried editorials welcoming the visit of the party and government delegation of Democratic Yemen.

##### Arrival Statement

SK090006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, made public a statement on the arrival in Pyongyang of the party and government delegation of the PDRY on October 8.

Referring to talks to be held during his visit, he said: We believe that our talks will produce affirmative results in coordinating the concerted efforts of the two countries for mutual cooperation and in face of the danger of the U.S.-led imperialists and Zionists and in strengthening international solidarity for fair peace and liberation and the right of the people to self-determination. We also express our solidarity and support for the struggle of the democratic Korean people to reunify the country peacefully.

## Official Offers Gift

SK081650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Pak Sung-il presented a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to our country at the Yonghung crossroads on October 8. Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed thanks for the statuette of anti-imperialist fighter.

## Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK081715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il was conveyed on October 8.

## Gift Presented to Kim Il-song

SK081730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on October 8 at the Kumsusan assembly hall.

Present on the occasion was the entourage of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Also present were Comrades Kang Song-san, Kim Hwan, an Sung-hak and Kong Chin-tae and other cadres. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad explained the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

## Leaders Place Wreath

SK090003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of People's Army on October 8.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and others. A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the monument.



The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the fighters of the Korean People's Army who laid down their precious lives in the fight to defend the freedom and independence of the country and the revolutionary gains from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists during the last fatherland liberation war. Then they went round the monument.

In the afternoon the guests visited the Tower of Chuche Idea.

#### Kim Receives Chairman

SK081710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1609 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today cordially received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on a visit to our country at head of the party and government delegation of the PDRY.

Fluttering on the flag poles were flags of our country and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

President Kim Il-song shook hands with and hugged Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation -- 'Ali 'Abdul ar-Razzaq Badhib, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Council for Information; Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the party for economic affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz Ad-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and foreign minister; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of construction; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdullah, minister of housing; 'Awad 'Abdallah Mashbaha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PDRY Embassy in Pyongyang, and others.

Also present there were Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, and other cadres and Myong Chang-son, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PDRY.

A welcome function took place. The national anthems of the PDRY and our country were played. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, accompanied by President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

#### KIM IL-SONG MEETS CONGOLESE LABOR GROUP

SK112259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) - The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 11 received the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Jean-Jacques Las Mouvenze, member of the Central Committee of the party and secretary of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee.

Also present were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Chae-Pong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

#### KIM TALKS WITH TANZANIAN VICE MINISTER

SK120421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 11 received Hamed Rashid Mohamed [name as received], vice-minister of the interior of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania on a visit to our country.

Yi Chol-pong, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of public security, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to President Kim Il-song in the name of the government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

#### KIM IL-SONG GREETES EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT

SK111555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song on October 10 sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Today the Equatorial Guinean people under your correct leadership are energetically striving to realize national unity and social stability and rebuild the country and achieve its prosperity.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the successes of the friendly Equatorial Guinean people and sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the future struggle for building a free and happy new society. The friendly relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea have entered a stage of new development with your visit to our country in August this year. I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will develop in scope in different domains.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FLOWERS FROM 'ARAFAT

SK101158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a basket of flowers from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Written in the ribbon attached to the basket of flowers were the words "Long life and good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Yasir 'Arafat."

The basket of flowers to President Kim Il-song was conveyed on October 9 by Moustafa Safarini, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a congratulatory card together with the basket of flowers.

#### Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK101207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a basket of flowers from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Written in the ribbon attached to the basket of flowers were the words "Long life and good health to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Yasir 'Arafat." The basket of flowers to Comrade Kim Chong-il was conveyed on October 9 by Mustafa Safarini, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a congratulatory card together with the basket of flowers.

#### HO TAM MEETS CRESCO-LED ISP DELEGATION

SK101215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 9 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party [ISP] headed by Angelo Cresco, member of the national leadership of the Italian Socialist Party and vice-president of the group of socialist members of the House of Representatives.

#### MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG ON WPK ANNIVERSARY

SK112248 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text of the RPR Central Committee 10 October message to Kim Il-song on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the WPK -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the WPK:

We who are making breakthroughs in the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation under the banner of the great chuche idea by standing up to fascist suppression are marking today the meaningful anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the chuche-type revolutionary party, on its sacred revolutionary road.

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the RPR Central Committee, reflecting the unanimous public opinion of the South Korean revolutionaries and the patriotic masses of all walks of life, offers highest honors and warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the first chuche-type party.

The historic founding of the WPK was a brilliant fruition of the respected and beloved leader's energetic activities and tested leadership designed to establish a fresh and militant revolutionary headquarters. Also, it was a great event declaring the birth of a party with a bright future which will inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause explored in the forest of Mt Paektu from generation to generation.

The great leader, who is an outstanding artist of guidance, has opened a new era of exploits and upturns in the course of the struggle to remold nature and society by leading the WPK, the ever-victorious party, and produced immortal achievements that will glow for thousands of generations to come on the glorious road of the chuche revolution.

Thanks to the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader, the WPK has carried out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in a most brilliant manner while expelling vicious challenges of every description from enemies within and without, established a chuche socialist system free forever of exploitation and repression in the land of the North, and turned a country into a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and freedom amid unprecedented miracles of Chollima.

The WPK, which has created a history of unprecedented achievements by brewing a sacred revolutionary storm under the banner of the great chuche idea and has unfurled a new era of prosperity of a grand scale, has now laid long-lasting national foundations by accelerating the solemn march of imbuing society with the chuche idea, and is now rushing towards a bright future with extraordinary speed.

Thanks to the brilliant activities of the WPK, an astounding upturn is now being created in the struggle to implement the decisions of the historic ninth plenary meeting of the sixth WPK Central Committee and chuche Korea is taking great and rapid leaps towards becoming an economically powerful, world renowned country in the northern half of the fatherland where the respected and beloved leader's grand long-term plans are being translated into practice.

In the course of traversing the revolutionary path, braving grave difficulties and tribulations, the WPK has firmly established the chuche ideological system within the party, has grown and been strengthened to become an invincibly military party with rock-solid unity and cohesion, and has become a more tested and chastened party and a powerful and mighty political headquarters bestowing endless happiness on the people by tenaciously guiding the revolution and construction on the single road of world-famous changes and renovations. In particular, the WPK now stands in the limelight of the era as a chuche party with a bright future, capable of brilliantly inheriting and consummating the chuche cause by perfectly laying its ideological and organizational foundations. This is a great exploit which takes the most brilliant place among the accomplishments of the respected and beloved leader.

The WPK now enjoys the fame of being one of the credible vanguard units of the international working class, contributing to the firm principle of chuche and a strong anti-imperialist cause of independence, thanks to the leadership of the great leader who is looked to by all people of the world.

The respected and beloved leader has recently demonstrated energetically the influence of the external policy of the WPK which assumes independence, friendship, and peace as its basic ideology and made an outstanding contribution to the international communist movement and to developing the world revolution by visiting the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries amid the admiration and congratulations of all the people of the world, which filled the skies and the land.



Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader of the working class who is leading the party and revolution on a single victorious and glorious road by his ever-victorious leadership with his long-term plan and [word indistinct]. And the WPK is a mighty revolutionary party which has produced world-famous and great exploits on the path of realizing the chuche cause and created a diversified and rich experience.

The glorious and brilliant advancement of the WPK, which is embroidering an immortal history of upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard] at the uppermost place in the party, is now bestowing ever-victorious courage and faith in sure victory on our RPR and the patriotic masses of all walks of life.

With the brilliant rays of chuche illuminating even this land of South Korea, a colony where bayonets form a forest, our party has grown and developed into a chuche-type revolutionary party, the ranks of the worshippers of the chuche idea are rapidly growing, and anti-U.S. revolution for national liberation is advancing in an orbit of scientific chuche [as heard] without a hitch.

What is more, the (?important) measure of the northern half of the fatherland, which has sent the compatriotic relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea, is provoking fiery admiration for Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, who, having built a powerful and rich country of self-reliance under the banner of chuche, is now infusing love in every heart of the suffering fellow countrymen by his benevolent policies which assumes as its center the broad masses of all walks of life.

So, our party and the patriotic masses of all walks of life are full of firm determination to achieve final triumph by tenaciously advancing on the road brilliantly illuminated by the great chuche idea, the banner of freedom and liberation, with single-minded loyalty to the respected and beloved leader cherished in their hearts.

Under the banner of the chuche revolution, we will continue to strengthen the party and our revolutionary ranks in all aspects and at the same time unite the broad, national, democratic, and patriotic forces into one. We will also organize and stage a sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation to build a new democratic society imbued with independence after sweeping out the fascist colonel rule of the U.S. imperialists and a more vigorous and just patriotic struggle to put an end to the maneuvers of the aggressors and traitors for division and war.

Reflecting the ardent hope of the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in South Korea, the RPR Central Committee wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the genius of the revolution, good health and long life for national reunification, strengthening and development of the WPK, the final consummation of the chuche cause and prosperity in an era of independence.

[signed] The RPR Central Committee.

[dated] 10 October 1984, Seoul

#### MINISTRY HOSTS FILM RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

SK101219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry gave a film reception at the People's Palace of Culture on October 9 on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were invited there.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin and officials concerned were present on the occasion. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "reclaimers."

## Defense Ministry Film Show

SK110433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a film reception on October 10 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Present there were Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Who Made Sixth Congress of the Party a Grand Festival of Victors."

YOUTH LEAGUE MEETING DISCUSSES SHOCK BRIGADES

SK040423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth was held in Tanchon, South Hamgyong Province, on October 3. The meeting discussed tasks of the Youth League organizations to enhance the shock brigade role of the youth in the construction of major objects including the Tanchon smeltery. The meeting pointed out that the party lately put forward the task of effecting a new upswing in production and construction by concentrating efforts on major objects such as Komdok, Musan and Anju Districts and showed deep trust in the youth by entrusting them with a vanguard and shock brigade role in these objects.

The meeting called on the Youth League members and young people to take an active part in the building of the Tanchon smeltery as a monumental edifice of the Workers' Party age, complete the construction of the smeltery ahead of schedule and successfully carry out the construction and reconstruction and expansion of major objects such as Komdok, Musan and Anju Districts and copper mines in Ryanggang Province so as to loyally live up to the deep trust and expectation of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

MODERN CEMENT FACTORIES YIELD INCREASED OUTPUT

SK111551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- Cement of good quality is produced in large quantities in Korea. There are such modern cement factories of gigantic scale as the Sunchon, the February 8, the Sunghori, the Haeju, the Chonnaeri and the Puraesan cement factories and hundreds of medium- and small- sized local cement factories in all parts of the country. The annual cement output was 4-4.5 million tons in the 1960's, and 7.5-8 million tons in the 1970's and will reach 20 million tons at the end of the 1980's.

The cement industry of Korea relies upon the inexhaustible home resources of limestone and anthracite. Limestone is distributed over an area of 25 to 30 percent of the whole land including South Pyongan, North and South Hwanghae, South Hamgyong and Kangwon Provinces. In particular, large deposits of limestone of good quality and a high degree of purity lie in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, Sungho District, Pyongyang Municipality, and the Puryong area, Chongjin Municipality. Anthracite is also found abundant in many parts of the country.

The Korean machine building industry supplies complete sets of modern cement factories of big scale. All the production processes of the cement factories are modernized. Korea exports a great quantity of cement every year, after fully meeting the home demand.



LETTER TO NORTH PROPOSES ECONOMIC EXCHANGES

SK120311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea proposed inter-Korean economic talks Friday to discuss forming a permanent organization to promote trade and economic cooperation between South and North Korea. Sin Pyong-hyon, South Korean deputy prime minister and economic planning minister, said in a message sent to his North Korean counterpart, Choe Yong-nim, that the delegates representing the authorities of the government and private economic organizations of South and North Korea, with vice minister-level government officials as chief delegates would attend the meeting. Sin left an open end for North Korea to determine the time and venue of the proposed meeting.

In an apparent response to the North's Sept. 7 enactment of a new law enabling the communist nation to attract foreign investment and to expand trade with capitalist countries, Sin said that "such a step could be conducive to exploring inter-Korean economic exchanges and cooperation in the future." The message addressed to "Choe Yong-nim, vice premier of the State Administration Council, Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was sent through the truce village of Panmunjom.

"Our government will positively support the participation by our businessmen and industries in inter-Korean trade and economic cooperation," Sin said. Reiterating the Aug. 20 proposal made by President Chon Tu-hwan for the early implementation of inter-Korean trade and economic cooperation, Sin said: "We are positive that if only inter-Korean trade in commodities and economic cooperation can be realized, it will immediately and directly help improve the lives of our South and North Korean brethren and further contribute to the realization of balanced development, common prosperity and national reconciliation in all areas in the future."

"In order to safeguard the national survival and interests at this time of ever-fiercer international economic competition," Sin added, "South and North Korea should transcend ideologies and systems and join forces instead of continuing to waste national capabilities in antagonism and confrontation."

In a press conference on Aug. 20, President Chon had proposed to provide North Korea with materials and technologies free of charge that could improve the living standard of North Koreans. Sin said Chon's proposal is intended "to pave the way to mutual economic assistance between the brethren of South and North Korea who have been dissociated from each other for nearly 40 years and to use this development to advance at least a little bit the unification of the homeland which all our people crave."

ASEAN TO DISCUSS TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK120331 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- About 160 business leaders from South Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are discussing ways to promote mutual trade and economic cooperation at the fifth Korea-ASEAN business leaders conference that opened here Thursday. At the annual event, Vice Chairman of the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry Anand Panyarachun heads the 60 ASEAN delegates, while a 100-member Korean delegation is led by Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries.

Following Thursday's plenary session at the two-day conference, participants, divided into three subcommittees, continued their discussions in such fields as trade promotion, joint venture and technological cooperation and resources and agro-fisheries cooperation. The Korean delegates are expected to ask the ASEAN countries to show favor toward Korean companies participating in the development projects there. After the formal session, the ASEAN business leaders are scheduled to visit the nation's industrial facilities for two days.

DIRECT TELEPHONE SERVICE TO SHANGHAI SET UP

SK120532 Seoul YONHAP in English 0522 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Shanghai, China, Oct. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Direct-telephone service between South Korea and mainland China went into effect Friday morning, marking the first link of this kind in the relations between the two countries that have no official ties. China authorities provided South Korean sports delegation with the direct-call service between Seoul and Shanghai, the venue for the 10th Women's Asian Basketball Championship Oct. 13-24. South Korea's 19 athletes and sports officials, accompanied by 10 reporters, entered the communist nation Thursday via Tokyo to participate in the 11-nation competition. South Korean sports journalists had not been allowed to call Seoul directly on two previous visits.

A group of Korean reporters visited Kunming, a southern Chinese city, last February to cover a Davis Cup preliminary round between South Korea and China. Another group of Korean sports journalists entered China in May, accompanying a South Korean delegation to an executive committee meeting of the Asian football confederation held at Canton, located just north of Hong Kong.

South Korean sports officials participating in the championship said the change in China's attitude toward Korean reporters may have stemmed from its acknowledgement of hospitality Seoul granted last month. At the General Assembly meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) held in Seoul, the Korean Communications Ministry opened a direct link between Seoul and Beijing for a Chinese delegation.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCREASES DURING FIRST 8 MONTHS

SK100145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Riding on the government's stepped-up foreign capital inducement program, direct and indirect foreign investment in South Korea reportedly is rising at a favorable pace. A business source here said Wednesday that such investment in the year's first eight months amounted to 350 million U.S. dollars, far above this year's target of 280 million dollars.

If foreign investment continues to rise at the current pace, it will exceed the 450 million dollar mark by the end of the year, the source predicted. Machinery, electronics, computers and business machines are among the industrial sectors irresistibly attracting foreign investment. Televideo, a U.S. firm founded by Korean-American Phillip Hwang, for example, recently sent in an application to the Korean Government to invest an additional 3.2 million dollars in its production facilities in the Silicon Valley of the United States.

General Motors of the United States, a business partner of South Korea's Daewoo Motor Co., is also waiting for the go-ahead signal from the government to invest more than 20 million dollars additionally here to boost auto part production. Seventy percent of Daewoo auto parts will be sold abroad, chiefly in the United States through the General Motors sales network, according to the source.

As part of the government efforts to bring in as much foreign capital as possible, the Finance Ministry recently held sessions in such major U.S. cities as New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and Houston to explain the nation's much improved investment climate to U.S. investors there. The explanation sessions are expected to ignite a rush of U.S. capital to the nation's electronic, new material and machinery sectors in particular, the source said.

At present, the Korean Government is considering setting up a special government agency to oversee the supply of information about the foreign investment climate here to prospective foreign investors. Such businesses are now being dealt with by Korean diplomatic

missions abroad and overseas branches of major economic organizations, including the Korea Trade Promotion Corp., and banking institutions.

The projected special agency will be in charge of linking domestic firms to promising foreign investors, according to the source. The government will also simplify procedures for foreign investors to spur their direct and indirect investment here, the source added.

#### DONATIONS BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES BANNED

SK100054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] From Friday, any person wanting to run for a parliamentary seat will be severely restricted from donating money or facilities to constituents. The National Assembly (members) election law bans candidates, would-be candidates, their family members and political parties from making contributions to prospective voters from Oct. 12 or 180 days before the term of the national legislature winds up. The restriction will remain in effect until election day.

Acts banned under Article 79 of the law include free distribution of calendars or towels bearing pictures of candidates, sponsoring free tours or giving free moviehouse tickets. Also prohibited are providing food, establishment of new scholarship foundations, the conducting of charity activities or free distribution of newspapers, magazines or books.

Nonetheless, "any act performed on duty or out of courtesy" until the candidate is registered will not be considered a contribution. A spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday that politicians would be allowed to give cash and other gifts to wedding or funeral services, pay scholarships on a continual basis, distribute towels in party gatherings or offer calendars to guests or employees of the companies to which candidates belong.

Violators will be subject to imprisonment of one to three years or a fine of less than 1.5 million won. Any person elected to the National Assembly would lose the seat if he was convicted and fined more than 200,000 won for violation of the restrictions.

#### STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SCHOOL'S DECISION

SK120015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] About 200 Chungang University students clashed with their faculty members and administrative officials yesterday afternoon. Assistant Prof. Hong Ki-taek, 32, sustained eye injuries. Five others were also wounded and hospitalized.

Many windowpanes were broken in the clash which reportedly erupted as the students attempted to break into the university headquarters. They staged a rally on the school grounds before the clash in support of the students of the Chinese and French Departments who demonstrated, for the fourth consecutive days, to protest the university's decision to discontinue the enrollment of freshmen for the two departments from next year.

Parents of some of the students joined the sit-in demonstration. They criticized the school decision as a noneducational one taken without any consultations with the students involved.

In a related development, more than 200 teachers of the university held an emergency meeting in the afternoon to issue appeals for the students to calm down and cease violent rallies.

MINISTER REJECTS ANGKOR WAT NEUTRALIZATION PLAN

BK120623 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Summary] In a "recent" recorded interview with an unidentified station correspondent, PRK Information and Culture Minister Chheng Phon discusses efforts by Kampuchean authorities to preserve the country's cultural heritage. He begins by recalling the destruction of Kampuchea's cultural heritage by the Pol Pot regime. Referring to a proposal to neutralize the Angkor area, Chheng Phon says: "I categorically reject this. As a lover of national culture and national heritage and as a person responsible in this matter, I categorically cannot allow the return of the murderous Pol Pot clique. This is a most poisonous maneuver of reactionaries and murderers."

Concerning efforts of the PRK state authorities to preserve national culture, the minister points out that "there are now over 5,000 art troupes in the country." Chheng Phon concludes the interview by citing assistance from India to help restore the Angkor temples and affirming that "this neutral Angkor zone is an enemy trick to return the Pol Pot clique to destroy the Kampuchean culture."

THAI 'PROVOCATIONS' FOR WEEK ENUMERATED

BK120611 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Thai reactionary rulers continued to intensify provocations against the territorial integrity of our PRK. Last week, the Thai authorities sent L-19's to carry out two reconnaissance flights over the Kamrieng area and the sector north of Koh Kong town 3 km deep inside our airspace. They sent fishing boats and armed vessels on 271 occasions to conduct intelligence activities 8-10 nautical miles off various islands, such as Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang, Poulo Wai, and Vietnam's Tho Chu Island.

On the ground, the Thai proved extremely savage in using 105-mm artillery, 120-mm mortars, and DKZ's to fire hundreds of rounds of 65 occasions against the vicinity of Choam Khsan, Hills 547 and 581, Nam Sap, Bor Lang, Samlot, Ta Sanh, the area west of Route 56, and Phteah Pram Khnang. On average, each target came under a daily barrage of 5-10 shells, causing extensive damage to the people's crops.

As in the past, while the Thai shells landed on our territory, the Pol Pot bandits and all stripes of Sereika elements taking refuge on the Thai threshold risked their lives in infiltrating our land with the intention of causing destruction to the property of the people and sabotaging communications lines, thus obstructing our people's movement to build a new life and to increase production. However, none of the sabotage attempts by these bandits escaped the punitive operations of our revolutionary Armed Forces who, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, dealt quick blows to them.

In sum, during the past week, our revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops cooperated on 22 occasions in killing 63 bandits, collaring 10, and forcing 13 others to surrender, and in seizing 95 assorted guns. Moreover, 70 misled persons abandoned the enemy ranks and reported to our authorities, bringing along 27 assorted guns, 5 kg of TNT, and 12 mines.



DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES LAO ARMY DELEGATION

BK101416 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1234 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 10 -- Bou Thang, minister of national defence received here Tuesday a delegation of the general staff of the Lao People's Army led by Brigadier General Choummali Saignakon, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice minister of defence on a visit to Kampuchea.

Bou Thang considered the delegation's visit an encouragement to the Kampuchean people and Armed Forces and said that this contributes to consolidate friendship between the two countries, especially the two Armed Forces. He also informed his guests of the great successes recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past five years under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and with the assistance from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Minister Bou Thang expressed his convictions that the people and armed forces of the three Indochinese countries will defeat all perfidious manoeuvres of the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

For his part, Choummali Saihgakon highly praised the successes scored by the Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces in national construction and defence. He also condemned the criminal acts perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique over the Kampuchean people. He further said that this visit will eternally consolidate and strengthen the special friendship between the two armed forces.

Also present at the talk were Di Phin, deputy minister of national defense and chief of general Logistics Department of the Kampuchean Armed Forces; and Phommachak Souththisan, military attache of Lao Embassy to Kampuchea.

The delegation left Phnom Penh Wednesday, concluding a 12-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Soy Keo, deputy defence minister and chief of General Staff of Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

While in Kampuchea the delegation was received by Chea Sim, Politiburo member of the Central Committee of the KPRP, chairman of the National Assembly and National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland. In Phnom Penh, a meeting sponsored by the municipal Armed Forces was also held in honour of the Lao military delegation. It also visited mass graves at Cheung Ek Commune in Kandal Province and Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap Province and Kompong Som city.

CUBAN DELEGATION CALLS ON FOREIGN MINISTER

BK111319 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] On the evening of 10 October, at the office of the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, received and held cordial talks with the delegation of the Committee for the Defence of Cuban Revolution led by Comrade Maria Teresa Malmierca, vice coordinator of the committee.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed warm welcome for the delegation's visit in Kampuchea for it further strengthens the relations between the two countries' parties and government. Concerning the international situation, Comrade Hun Sen pointed out that currently the world is focussing its attention on and is strongly condemning the arms race of the Reagan administration. In Southeast Asia, the comrade stressed that the Beijing Chinese hegemonists are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and have intensified their military alliance to worsen tension in the region.

Replying, Comrade Maria Teresa Malmierca expressed profound gratitude to the PRK party and government for providing assistance and creating every favorable condition for this visit and also for exchanging good experiences in the field of national front which have an important role and are an active contribution to the movement for national defense and construction. The comrade affirmed that upon returning to Cuba, she will convey all the things the delegation has witnessed to the Cuban people so that they have a better understanding of the real situation in Kampuchea and support the just cause for struggle of the Kampuchean people in building the country toward socialism.

#### Group Meets Chea Sim, Departs

BK120723 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Front National Council, on the morning of 11 October at the Chamka Mon presidential palace received the delegation of the Cuban Committee for Defense of the Revolution led by Maria Teresa Malmierca, deputy coordinator of the committee's national leadership.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim warmly greeted the delegation's visit to Kampuchea, saying it has greatly contributed to the relationship and cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries. He went on to say that with the assistance of fraternal socialist countries, including Cuba, and friends the world over, not only have the Kampuchean people smashed and toppled the genocidal regime supported by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists working in collusion with U.S. imperialism, but they have also transformed Kampuchea into a new society and have brought gradual progress to the country.

In her reply, Comrade Maria Teresa Malmierca expressed warm satisfaction with the achievements made in a very short time by Kampuchea in its advance and noted the unforgettable crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people, crimes of which the delegation had taken stock during its visit to the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide and the Cheung Ek mass graves. The Cuban comrade also condemned the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, have stepped up activities against the revival of the Kampuchean people. She reassured that once back home, the delegation would inform the Cuban people of the real situation in Kampuchea and drum up all-round support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people in building their country toward socialism.

At 1000 the same day, the delegation left Phnom Penh for home. It was seen off at Pochentong airport by Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Front National Council; Comrade Variato Mora Diaz, acting charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba to Kampuchea, and several KUFNCD National Council cadres.



MEETINGS, MESSAGES MARK GDR 35TH NATIONAL DAY

## Phnom Penh Meeting

BK061303 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 6 Oct (SPK) -- A solemn meeting sponsored by the KUFNCD National Council was held in Phnom Penh this morning to mark the 35th national day of the GDR (7 October).

Attending, among others, were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister for the inspection of state affairs; and other personalities. Gunter Horn, ambassador of the GDR to Kampuchea, was also on hand.

## Hun Sen Address

BK070944 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Speech by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, at 6 October Phnom Penh meeting marking 35th founding anniversary of the GDR -- recorded]

[Text] The date of 7 October, 1949 marks the official founding day of the GDR. This date also saw the fulfillment of the greatest desire of the great hero Karl Marx, the creator of scientific communism, a great revolutionary, and an outstanding guide of the working class and people of the world. It was Karl Marx who initiated the overthrow of the exploitative, oppressive regimes and who set up a new social order based on equality and happiness through the use of an invincible and effective weapon called the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to build his fatherland into a country truly belonging to the proletariat. During the 35 years following independence, the people of the GDR have recorded great achievements and successes in all sectors and throughout the nation, in the countryside as well as in the urban areas. The correct Marxist-Leninist line of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has enjoyed the full support of the German people and of the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The successes scored by the SED constitute not only an object of pride for the people of the GDR, but also a common victory of the socialist community and a special encouragement for nations advancing toward socialism, such as the PRK. The precious aid -- both material and moral -- accorded by the GDR since the victory of 7 January 1979 are extremely effective and significant to the Kampuchean people. The GDR has actively supported the PRK at the United Nations and in all other international forums by energetically denouncing the collusion between China and the United States and other reactionaries striving to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. The gestures full of sympathy made by the GDR party, government, and people toward the Kampuchean people and revolution constitute a most important contribution to developing the national economy, strengthening the stability, and improving the living standard of the Kampuchean people at present.

The party, government, and people of Kampuchea would like to express undying gratitude for this unreserved assistance and support. The current visit to the GDR of the PRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will further contribute to strengthening these close relations. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Entering 1984, despite the multiple difficulties caused by the enemy's general war of destruction and the consequences of the wars against fascism, colonialism, and imperialism fought successively for 4 decades, and particularly because of the incomparably immense consequences left behind by the genocidal regime against our people, the three Indochinese countries are making great progress developing, and growing steadily. The victories of the Kampuchean people during the past 5 years in their efforts to eliminate the consequences left behind by the Pol Pot regime, and the revival in all sectors clearly show that not only is Kampuchea not deteriorating or collapsing but rather is continuing to grow considerably. These victories also clearly show the failure of the Chinese expansionists, imperialists, and other reactionary forces who are trying to reverse the situation in Kampuchea in order to reimpose the blood-thirsty regime on the Kampuchean people. At the same time, the Kampuchean people unequivocally hold that if there were no threat, interference, or aggression from the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries and if the Kampuchean people were left alone to build their country peacefully, progress in Kampuchea would have been much greater than it is now. Unfortunately, during the past more than 5 years our enemies have not spared a single moment in their attempts to sabotage us.

The Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism continue to use Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer groups as well as Thai territory against the Kampuchean people. At the same time, China has resorted to the use of force to commit aggression against Vietnam and pressure Laos, and has urged the Thai reactionaries to occupy three Lao hamlets. All these activities confirm that China's policy of expansion and hegemony aimed at controlling Indochina and advancing toward dominating the rest of Southeast Asia has remained unchanged. Meanwhile, they also clearly show that the policy of territorial expansion advocated by the Thai monarchists for the past centuries has not changed. Not only are the current Thai authorities behaving as a springboard and land-lender against the three Indochinese countries -- just as they have behaved in the past -- they have resorted and are resorting to the expansionist policy used in the past by the Thai monarchists, particularly against Kampuchea and Laos.

Despite the bitterness in history caused by the aggressive and hostile policy directed against them by the Thai leaders, the Kampuchean people have never spurned any chance or possibility to develop friendly relations with the Thai people, a people who once nurtured time-honored friendship with them. Now more than ever, the Kampuchean people desire to reestablish good relations with the Thai people, relations that were destroyed by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists, and the Thai rulers.

Once again, the PRK appeals to the Thai authorities and Thai people to join with us in building a border of peace and friendship in order to guarantee security and happiness for the peoples of both countries. In order to achieve this noble objective, we demand nothing more than to see Thailand remain genuinely neutral regarding the conflict in Kampuchea, bring an end to the use of Pol Pot and Thai territory against the Kampuchean people, and cease interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

In addition to the close attention to peace along the common border with Thailand and the desire to restore friendship with the Thai people, the PRK also pays keen attention to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We have joined with Vietnam and Laos in presenting several proposals aimed at resolving the differences between Indochina and ASEAN and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

We note that despite the serious differences between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, both sides have recently come closer to each other on a number of issues.

The ASEAN countries appointed Indonesia as their representative in continuing negotiations with Vietnam; the Indochinese countries chose Vietnam as their negotiator with Indonesia. We maintain that both sides must hold negotiations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect. The Indochinese countries' acceptance of ASEAN's proposals of 21 September 1983 and the Indochinese countries' proposals of 29 January 1984 as a basis for consultations is enough to bring both sides to the negotiating table.

Dear comrades and friends, while our people throughout the country are enthusiastically contributing to national defense and reconstruction and while we are meeting here, our enemies have been raising the so-called Kampuchean question for discussion at the United Nations. Under the label of safeguarding the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, a number of countries are interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. They have been seeking by all means to restore Pol Pot to power, turning a blind eye to the Kampuchean people's right to live.

Once again the PRK solemnly declares that for the Kampuchean people the fundamental and greatest right to self-determination is the right to live outside the claws of the Pol Pot butchers and the right to pursue and destroy the Pol Pot gang, preventing its return to power. We condemn the illegal presence of the Pol Pot gang at the United Nations and condemn the debate on the so-called Kampuchean question without the participation and approval of the PRK Government. We totally reject any resolutions which run counter to the right to self-determination and interest of the Kampuchean people. We further assert that no one can bring about peace and happiness for the Kampuchean people if the threat from China in collusion with the United States is not brought to an end, if the Pol Pot gang is not eliminated politically as well as militarily, and if the use of Thai territory against the Kampuchean people is not checked. Anyone who really wishes to bring peace to the Kampuchean people should join with us in eliminating all these causes. Elimination of all these causes will also contribute to the overall settlement, bringing about a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia.

Lately, we have noted the new tricks of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and international reactionary forces who have presented the so-called national unification in an attempt to force the Kampuchean people to forge an alliance with the diabolical Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and other reactionary Khmer groups. This maneuver is designed to cope with an eventual collapse of the Pol Pot and reactionary Khmer groups and with the development of the situation, which is becoming more unfavorable for them. It is a trick of using Pol Pot without Pol Pot, of using the Kampuchean people -- the victims -- as cosmetics to beautify the Pol Pot gang. Our Kampuchean people resolutely reject this diabolical alliance. Nevertheless, we do not close the door to the awakened people who have abandoned the enemy ranks and abide by the Constitution and law and practice of the PRK. These persons will enjoy the rights, freedom, and advantages of any other Kampuchean citizen if they meet these prerequisites.

Dear comrades and friends, although our people's struggle against the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists remains long, difficult, and complex, despite the fact that in our cause of restoring, rebuilding, developing, and defending our beloved fatherland we will encounter many more difficulties and obstacles, we are incomparably happy to note that our party, people, and Army as a whole are optimistic and confident in the future. They are determined to side with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples at the cost of blood and flesh, are confidently pursuing the line of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and clearly recognize that their essential and long-term enemy is U.S. imperialism and their direct and dangerous enemy the Chinese hegemonists.

Our people fully understand that although the world situation is extremely tense and complex, it continues to develop in favor of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Though the struggle against the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists remains long and arduous, the three Indochinese countries continue to win new victories with each passing day and will win total victory without fail. We support and are fully confident that the cause of socialism is certainly going to win total and final victory. We affirm that the cause of safeguarding the revival of the PRK is part of the contribution to peace in the region and the world. [applause]

Together with the world's peace forces and movements, we condemn the Reagan administration's warmongering policy which encourages the arms race and provokes the danger of nuclear war against humanity. We support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states which work hard to prevent nuclear war and save mankind for world peace. [applause]

#### Leaders Greet Counterparts

BK060808 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0519 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Oct (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the GDR, Kampuchean leaders sent their best wishes and fraternal salutations to GDR leaders.

The message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the Council of State; and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, states in particular:

Seven October, 1949 is the founding day of the GDR and is also an historic day for its heroic people as well as for all oppressed nations throughout the world. We are elated with the achievements scored by the fraternal people of the GDR under the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's just leadership in the cause of defending and building the glorious socialist fatherland. Facing the dangerous aggravation of the imperialists, the GDR has actively contributed to the struggle to safeguard a longlasting peace in the world, which constitutes a primordial task for all mankind. We highly praise the GDR's stands for peace and security in the world such as always making every effort to avert the danger of a nuclear war, acting against new complications of the international situation, and opposing the advocates of the policy of arming the imperialist circles.

We are proud to note that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples are unceasingly strengthened and broadened on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are determined to strengthen further the bonds of solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our two countries in the interest of reinforcing peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign minister, also addressed his warm greetings to his GDR counterpart Oskar Fisher.

#### Chea Sim Greets Sindermann

BK061405 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1205 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Oct (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, sent a message of warm greetings to Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, on the 35th founding anniversary of his country (7 October).



The message says: During the past 35 years the valiant people of the GDR, under the enlightened leadership of their Socialist Unity Party of Germany, have persistently struggled to eliminate the consequences left behind by Hitlerite fascism, and have won brilliant successes in the construction and defense of their socialist fatherland.

We have the firm conviction that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples, founded on the basis of proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and deepen further with each passing day for the well-being of the peoples, in the common interest of the two countries, and for peace in the world.

#### Chea Sim Sends Message

BK081033 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, has sent message to Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front's National Council, on the occasion of the GDR's 35th national day. The message says:

Under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the SED and the GDR Government and National Front, the German people have won more victories in their struggle for national defense and construction. The Kampuchean people are overjoyed at those victories and regard them as our own. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalist spirit, the GDR has given full support to the PRK in its struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, and the other reactionaries, and for national reconstruction.

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and all Kampuchean people and in my own name, I extend sincere thanks for all this immense support and assistance. I am convinced that the fraternal relations and close cooperation between our two countries will develop further and last forever. I wish the GDR people, government, and National Front greater victories in building socialism and in contributing to strengthening the socialist community and defending peace in Europe and the whole world.

#### VODK ON VIETNAMESE-SOVIET 'MILITARY ALLIANCE'

BK120407 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Military Alliance Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union Is a Threat to Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia and the Whole Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Since Vietnam signed a treaty with the Soviet Union on 3 November 1979, the whole world, particularly countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, have been greatly stirred and have paid close attention to the increase of Soviet military forces in military bases inside Vietnam, both naval and air bases, particularly at Cam Ranh and Danang. An increasing amount of evidence shows that the Soviet Union's activities in Southeast Asia are nothing to joke about. In fact they are part of the implementation of the Soviet Union's expansionist and aggressive strategy to seize all of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, including the Malacca Strait and other channels, that constitute gulleets linking the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet threat in the region is not at all a propaganda trick or a rumor. It is in fact a real, direct, and serious threat.

How does the expansionist strategy of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the region look?

1. Vietnam has the ambition for regional expansion and wants to lord it over all Southeast Asia. The Hanoi expansionists would not be satisfied with swallowing only Kampuchea and Laos. Swallowing Kampuchea and Laos and setting up an Indochinese federation under Vietnamese control is merely the first step. The second step is that Vietnam will snap at the 16 northeastern provinces of Thailand. The third step is that Vietnam will push southward and gobble up other countries in the region in its quest to rule the roost over all Southeast Asia. For these reasons, right after the reunification of Vietnam, the Hanoi authorities paid no attention to national reconstruction, to improving the Vietnamese people's living conditions, or to the restoration of Vietnam's economy devastated by nearly 30 years of war. Instead, they hurriedly signed a military treaty with the Soviet Union, selling their souls and turning their country into a military base for the Soviet Union in exchange for Soviet tanks, artillery pieces, ammunition, and war materiel to wage a war of aggression against Kampuchea in order to realize their regional aggressive and expansionist strategy.

2. The Soviets also need military bases in Vietnam for use as a springboard for the implementation of their global strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, namely to seize and control the Strait of Malacca, an important transportation line from the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf and a strategic transportation lane and economic gullet for Western countries -- the United States, Japan, and so on.

With Vietnam providing them with bases and all kinds of facilities, the Soviets have moved their military bases from Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East 4,000-5,000 km southward, namely, to Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam. In the past few years, the Soviets have rapidly built up their military strength, increased their influence, and escalated the implementation of their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. They have plied many submarines and warships for intelligence purposes from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean through the Strait of Malacca and from the South China Sea to the Gulf of Thailand. At the same time, the Soviets have also stationed spy aircraft and intelligence electronic networks in Southeast Asia. In other words, the Soviet Union has strengthened and upgraded bases in Vietnam -- both naval and air bases -- into most sophisticated electronic intelligence stations. The Soviets have also sent military advisers to Vietnam and secret agents to carry out espionage activities in various Southeast Asian countries.

The increase in the Soviet military presence in the region has greatly alarmed many people. On 5 September 1984, Admiral (Edwin Corn), commander of the U.S. fleet in the Philippines, stated that the Soviet military buildup in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, constitutes a serious threat to stability in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union has improved its bases in Cam Ranh Bay in order to build up their sea power in Asia, he said.

On 5 October, Vice Admiral James Hoggs, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, said that the Soviet military buildup in Vietnam is gradual and consistent. Soviet naval strength in Vietnam has now reached 20 ships. Soviet air power buildup in Vietnam has also been stepped up as the Soviet Union has many fighter aircraft in Vietnam. Vice Admiral Hoggs added that the United States is very concerned, especially with the strong alignment of Vietnam with the Soviet Union.

Because Vietnam and the Soviet Union share the same expansionists ambition, similar strategy and ideology, and common interest, they have forged a military treaty providing the Soviet Union with military bases in Vietnam and Vietnam with all-out Soviet assistance in its war of aggression in Kampuchea to enable Vietnam to swallow Kampuchea and incorporate it into its stinking Indochinese federation.

Therefore, Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea is part of the implementation of the Soviet Union's global strategy in the region. Once Vietnam can swallow Kampuchea, the Soviet military bases in Vietnam will spread to Kompong Som and Ream in Kampuchea, right in the Gulf of Thailand. Therefore, this is a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole of the Asia-Pacific region, as Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated in Washington on 5 October. He said that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea is the major obstacle to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Vietnam has turned Southeast Asia into a stage for major power rivalry by providing the Soviet Union with military bases in exchange for Soviet backing of Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

Clearly realizing this, all countries in the region and countries having interests in the region -- both strategic and economic interests and in terms of transportation lines -- are opposed to Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, preventing Vietnam from swallowing Kampuchea. They see the need to support the Kampuchea people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. For this reason, for the past nearly 6 years, despite all kinds of maneuvers -- military and diplomatic -- by the Hanoi authorities, using both threats and sweet words, the international community has consistently refused to accept Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The international community continues to adhere to the strategic stand of demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only by having Vietnam withdraw all its aggressive troops from Kampuchea and respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny through free general elections under UN supervision can peace in Kampuchea be restored and can South-east Asia regain peace, which will benefit peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

VONADK, VOI ( BATTLE REPORTS FOR 28 SEP-4 OCT

BK050436 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 28 September-4 October:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 28 September reports that between 7 and 24 September, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 94 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Samlot, Leach, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 14 assorted guns, a platoon position, 8 barracks, 10 trenches, 2 trucks, 4 portions of railroad track, and some war materiel. They also seized six AR-15's one AK, and some ammunition and war materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 28 September reports that between 5 and 24 September, the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 122 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Moug, Samlot, Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed a truck, a rice milling machine, 3 commune offices, 3 barracks, some weapons and war materiel, 21 stretches of railroad track totalling 500 meters on the Moug battlefield, a bridge, and 3 stretches of road. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 29 September broadcasts that between 20 and 25 September, DK forces killed or wounded 121 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Takeo, Kampot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed a commune office on the Kompong Thom battlefield and a quantity of war materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 30 September reports that between 13 and 26 September, DK forces on the Siem Reap, Moug, Pailin-Route 10, Route 4, south Sisophon, and Kampot battlefields killed 86 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 90 others, destroyed 4 barracks, damaged railway line at 4 places, and destroyed a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 30 September reports that between 20 and 25 September, DK forces on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, south Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 121 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a provincial expert, and seized a quantity of weapons and material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 1 October reports that from 23 to 29 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 73 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Route 4, Ratanakiri, Pailin-Route 10, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed two trucks and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military material. They also seized a quantity of ammunition and military material.

According to a VODK broadcast at 2330 GMT on 1 October, from 13 to 27 September, DK troops killed or wounded 172 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Route 4, Moung, Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed four trucks, five trenches, four military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel. They cut 4 stretches of railroad track for a total of 120 meters. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 2 October broadcasts that from 16 to 29 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 95 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Pailin-Route 10, Pursat, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, Leach, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields. They destroyed two AK's, one B-40, and a quantity of military materiel. They dug two holes on the road surface. They also seized a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2300 GMT on 3 October, from 11 to 28 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 178 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Thom, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, Samlot, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed a Vietnamese enemy position, four military barracks, one trench, three boat engines, a number of boats, and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 3 October notes that from 16 to 30 September, DK troops killed or wounded 93 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Pursat, Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields. They destroyed two military barracks and a quantity of weapons and military materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2300 GMT on 4 October, from 16 to 29 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 112 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Kampot, Kompong Speu, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed one AK and a quantity of ammunition and military material as well as two bridges. They seized 1 AK, 1 SKS, 10 AR-15's, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 October reports that DK troops attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese position at Peam Chhkaok, Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 26 September, killing 32 Vietnamese enemy soldiers including a Vietnamese expert and a sub-lieutenant and wounding several. DK troops destroyed three boat engines and a quantity of weapons and ammunition as well as a number of boats. They also seized eight boats, two cassette recorders, and a quantity of military materiel. The same VODK cast reports that from 11 to 28 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 155 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed four boat engines, four military barracks, one trench, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They cut a bridge. They also seized eight boats and a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.



LAO LEADERS COMMEMORATE GDR NATIONAL DAY

## 5 Oct Meeting

BK051143 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 5 (OANA-KPL) -- A meeting commemorating the 35th National Day of the GDR (Oct 7, 1949) was held here yesterday at the national theatre. Among those present were Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and Vice-President of the People's Supreme Assembly, Sali Vongkhamsao, Secretariat member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other members of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

In their speeches, the vice-chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee Siho Bannavong and the GDR ambassador highlighted the remarkable successes obtained by the GDR people in national defence and socialist construction in the past 35 years. They demanded the disposal of all nuclear missiles in Europe with a view to making the continent nuclear free. They also reaffirmed their close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the struggle for eliminating the nuclear war threat, stopping the arms-race, and banning the production and use of chemical weapons.

With regard to Southeast Asia, both sides condemned the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists' hostile policy towards the Indochinese countries. Siho Bannavong, on the occasion, highly appreciated the assistance given to the Lao revolutionary cause by the party, the government and people of the GDR.

## 6 Oct Photo Exhibit

BK061043 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Culture, in collaboration with the Embassy of GDR to Laos, held here yesterday the photo exhibition to mark the 35th National Day of GDR. (7-10-1949 - 7-10-1984).

Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC, minister of culture, and Dieter Doering, ambassador of GDR to Laos, respectively addressed the gathering in which achievements in all fields scored in the GDR were highlighted. The speakers also hailed the ever-prospered relations between the two countries. Present at the opening of the photo exhibition were Sali Vongkhamsao, Secretariat member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with other members of the party CC, members of the Council of Ministers, and other high ranking officials. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present on the occasion.

## Ambassador Hosts Soiree

BK081149 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 8 (KPL) -- GDR Ambassador to Laos Dieter Doering gave a reception here on Oct 6 evening to mark the 35th National Day of his country (Oct 7). Present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsao, Secretariat member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Saman Vi-gnaket, Secretariat member of the party CC, head of the Organizational Board of the party CC; and other senior officials. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present on the occasion.

## Kaysone Phomvihan Greetings

BK081143 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 8 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, have sent a joint message of greetings to the GDR leaders on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's National Day.

The message was addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], chairman of the State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber.

The removal of the Hitler fascist regime in World War Two by the Red Army, wrote the telegram, gave rise to the foundation of the German Democratic Republic. The telegram continued: During the past 35 years, the GDR people, under the leadership of the SED, and with the effective support of the Soviet Union, have heroically striven for building a developed socialist society in their country. This has raised the prestige of the GDR, an outpost of socialism in Europe, on the international arena.

The Lao leaders further said that the Lao party, government and people highly evaluated the success of the GDR people and considered it their own. They also expressed support for the foreign policy of the GDR aimed at consolidating its relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and struggling for peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Lao leaders expressed their gratitude to the GDR people for their support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause and their hope for promotion of the militant solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the GDR.

"We wish the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED headed by E. Honecker, great success in their national defence and socialist construction in the implementation of the resolution of the 10th party congress of the SED," the message said.

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, has also sent a congratulatory message to his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

## PASASON on GDR 'Successes'

BK081159 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 8 (OANA KPL) -- The growing prestige of the GDR on the international arena in the past 35 years has resulted from the clear-sighted leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), PASASON writes today in commemoration of the GDR's 35th National Day.

With the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the party paper adds, the GDR people have actively carried out their tasks for national restoration and development and obtained remarkable achievements in agricultural and industrial production. Three and a half decades is a short period of time, yet the GDR people have proved to the world their assiduousness and active efforts, in particular their skills and abilities, in promoting their national economy to the front-rank of the world economy.

Basing itself on the Leninist foreign policy, the GDR, in coordination with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has tirelessly contributed to the cause of peace and security in Europe. It has actively participated in the struggle against the arms race, and for the removal of all U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent which are the root cause of the strained situation in Europe. The successful implementation of its international proletarian duties is another factor raising the GDR's (?international) prestige.

As a vanguard-post of socialism in Europe, the great achievements obtained by the GDR people in the past 35 years are sufficient evidences reflecting the heroic struggle waged by the GDR people against the dark plans of the U.S. imperialists and their allies, and the strengthening of the socialist revolution in that part of the world, says the paper. PASASON continues to say: The successes of the GDR in the past 35 years are a great example for the Lao people. Though far apart, Laos and the GDR are bound by a close friendship and alliance. The two countries during the GDR visit by the General Secretary of the LPRP CC Kaysone Phomvihan, in 1982, is a strong proof of the unbreakable relations between Laos and the GDR. [sentence as received] These fraternal relations are blossoming in various domains of cooperation, the paper stresses.

In conclusion, the paper expresses deep gratitude to the party, the government and people of the GDR for their precious assistance to the Lao revolution. The paper further wishes the GDR people new and greater success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

#### SALI VONGKHAMSAO MEETS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

BK041314 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (OANA-KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the party CC, president of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday a visiting delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade headed by its deputy-minister, Jozsef Kaplar.

S. Vongkhamhao, who is also vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion, spoke highly of the cooperation and assistance between Hungary and Laos, describing it as contributing to the further consolidation of friendly relations between the two countries. The two sides exchanged views on matters of trade between the two countries.

On the afternoon of the same day, trade protocol for 1985 was signed between the Lao and Hungarian Governments. Under this protocol the Lao side will supply coffee and handicrafts items to Hungary and the latter will provide Laos with textile, house-hold utensils, medicines and other items.

Signing the protocol for the Lao side was Chanpheng Bounnaphon, first deputy-minister of trade, and for the Hungarian side, Jozsef Kaplar, Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party CC, minister of trade, and Rosta Laszlo, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, witnessed the signing ceremony.

#### OFFICIALS MARK TREATY ANNIVERSARY WITH BULGARIA

Sali Vongkhamhao, Attends Fete

BK061107 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Vientiane, October 6 (KPL) -- The Bulgarian Ambassador to Laos T. Tsvetanov Netsov organized here yesterday a reception commemorating the 5th anniversary of the Bulgaria-Laos Cooperation and Friendship Treaty (Oct 5, 1979).

The reception was attended by Sali Vongkhamhao, Secretariat member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and also chairman of the Laos-Bulgaria Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs; and other senior officials. The diplomatic corps of socialist countries to Laos were also present.

#### Leaders Hail Treaty

BK041330 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, sent a joint message of greetings yesterday to the Bulgarian leaders on the Lao-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation treaty.

The message was addressed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly of the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria].

"The signing of the Lao-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation treaty was an important historical event in the Lao and Bulgarian relations", the telegram wrote. The Lao leaders expressed their satisfaction over the successful implementation of the treaty during the past 5 years describing this as an active contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community and to world peace.

The telegram continued: "The Lao party, government and people express their deep gratitude to the Bulgarian party, government and people for their support and assistance to the Lao revolution."

The Lao leaders wished the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by T. Zhivkov, new and still greater success in the implementation of the 12th party congress resolution. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, sent greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER GREETSS CSSR COUNTERPART

BK071211 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Message 6 October from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to CSSR National Defense Minister General Martin Dzur]

[Text] Respected comrade minister: On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to wholeheartedly convey salutations and best wishes to you, comrade, and through you to the fraternal cadres and combatants in the entire Czechoslovak People's Army.

Under the far-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak People's Army, together with the heroic and creative Czechoslovak people, have overcome various difficulties and obstacles and have systematically scored great achievements. As a result, the Czechoslovak People's Army has been increasingly developed and strengthened and has worthily contributed to safeguarding the revolutionary gains. At present, the Czechoslovak People's Army has become a strong revolutionary army. It has united and fought shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Armies of the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty Organization to make a positive contribution to the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe and the world.



Our LPA and Lao people are elated at the strength and various achievements scored by the Army and people of Czechoslovakia and regard those achievements as our own. On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I wish for the daily growth and development of the militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of Laos and Czechoslovakia. I wish you, comrade minister, good health and still greater success in performing your sacred and glorious tasks.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR Vientiane, 6 October 1984.

VIENTIANE CHAIRMAN GREETES HANOI LIBERATION DAY

BK101037 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 10 (KPL) -- Khambou Sounisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Vientiane administration, today sends a telegram of greetings to Tran Vy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Mayor of Hanoi, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Hanoi liberation.

"On behalf of the Vientiane Administrative Committee, the working people of Vientiane city, and on my own behalf, I would like to send my warm greetings and best wishes to you and through you to the party committee, the people's committee and the working people of Hanoi," writes the message.

It continues: The victory of the Hanoi liberation struggle is a great historical event of the Hanoi inhabitants as well as the whole heroic fraternal people of Vietnam against the aggressors. During the past 30 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV headed by President Ho Chi Minh in the past and Le Duan at present, the working people of Hanoi have successfully overcome difficulties and won successes developing their socialist capital city. Those achievements have strongly encouraged the Vientiane population to actively defend and build their socialist city. The ties between the two sister capitals have been increasingly improved and developed.

The telegram also said that Hanoi has assisted Vientiane in building many projects, training Lao cadres and sending Vietnamese experts to work in Vientiane. K. Sounisai expressed the deep gratitude of the Vientiane people to the party committee, the people's committee and the people of Hanoi for their support and effective assistance to Vientiane.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

BK101041 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 10 (KPL) -- The Vientiane Administrative Committee organized a meeting here yesterday in the framework of the solidarity week marking the 30th anniversary of the Hanoi liberation. The meeting was chaired by Khambou Sounisai, chairman of the Vientiane administrative committee. K. Sounisai, who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, on the occasion, hailed the victory of the Hanoi inhabitants, and the entire Vietnamese people in general, in their national liberation struggle against the enemies. He also highlighted the multi-faceted achievements scored by the Hanoi people in developing their city. He spoke of the continual blossoming of the great friendly relations, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as between the two sister-cities of Vientiane and Hanoi.

EMBASSY, MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES VISIT PAKLAI

BK080642 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] On the morning of 7 October, the Lao Journalists' Association, together with the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Information Department invited representatives of the embassies of various countries in Laos, in particular information personnel of the GDR, Australian, Bulgarian, DPRK, Cuban, Egyptian, FRG, French, British, Hungarian, Indian, Indonesian, Japanese, PRK, Mongolian, Swedish, Soviet, and Vietnamese Embassies, to travel with domestic and foreign reporters to Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, to prove the fact about the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops' occupation of the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- and to witness their crimes against the Lao people in the three villages. Leading the foreign representatives and domestic and foreign reporters to Paklai District were Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the Lao Journalists' Association; Vanhuang Vongvichit, chief of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Information Department; and Colonel Thonglai Kommasit, chief of the Foreign Relations Department attached to the National Defense Ministry.

Upon their arrival in Paklai District, Vang Sai-Gnadet, member of the Paklai District Administrative Committee, reported on the facts about the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops' acts against the Lao people in the three villages and nearby areas. He said:

[Begin recording] I sincerely welcome and thank all of you and friends for sacrificing your valuable time to visit our localities. You arrive here at a time when the Thai side has announced to the world that it will withdraw troops from the three border villages. However, it dares not tell the truth that the three villages belong to Laos. When Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made the announcement at the United Nations on 2 October on the withdrawal of troops, in Bangkok, Major General Narudon Detpradiyut, secretary of the Thai Army, said that no order on the troop withdrawal was issued yet. Actually, as of today, the Thai troops have not yet withdrawn from the three villages. On the contrary, more reinforcements have been dispatched to the three villages.

The details follow: On 4 October, some two companies of Thai troops moved from Bo Bia to reinforce positions in Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages. Simultaneously, they stepped up shelling of Lao territory day and night. For example, they shelled the area in Ban Na Pai, Ban Don, Ban Det, and Ban Gnai villages in Pakli District. Moreover, they have even mobilized Lao exiles together with Thai soldiers to infiltrate into Lao territory to carry out sabotage and subversive activities in areas north and south of the three villages. For example, on 27 September Lao exiles and Thai soldiers were sent to Lao territory to carry out activities in Don Men Canton, Kenthao District, which is situated south of Paklai District, and in Ban Ken villages some 7 km north of Ban Mai village. However, local armed forces of Laos promptly retaliated and they were forced to retreat from the scene.

Through this proof it is hard to believe that the Thai side maintains a good intention of totally withdrawing its troops from the three Lao villages. However, the Lao people in general and the people of Paklai District in particular are now closely keeping an eye on all concrete activities of the Thai troops in the three occupied Lao villages. If the Thai side stubbornly continues to refuse to withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages, it is further proof to the world that it is the Thai side which is the aggressor who has deceived world public opinion in order to cover up its new acts of military escalation. As for the Lao people, they have always adhered to the good intention of solving the problem of the three villages peacefully on the basis of correctness and justice, that is to say, the three villages belong to Laos. It is Thai troops who have invaded and occupied villages. Therefore, they must unconditionally withdraw from the three villages, return to their native villages the Lao citizens abducted by them, and pay compensation to the Lao people for the losses inflicted by them. This is the only way that can help the side be saved from an ignominious defeat.

[end recording]

SPOKESMAN ON COMPLETE REDEPLOYMENT FROM VILLAGES

BK121005 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Oct 84 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] Thai troops will be completely pulled out from the three disputed border villages this weekend, Foreign Ministry officials indicated this morning. It was pointed out however that this does not mean that Thailand has renounced its sovereignty over Ban Mai, Ban Savang and Ban Kang villages in Uttaradit but it was an attempt to ease tension as well as avoiding prosecution each other. [as published]

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri this morning said the troops would be "redeployed" at the three disputed villages in Ban Khok Sub-district of Uttaradit and that the readployment will be completed this weekend.

Mr Sawanit said the Thai Government had also rerouted the strategic road to take it deeper inside Thailand and more closely to Ban Bo Bia. He said the military would continue to give protection to road construction workers on the new route and would oppose attempt by anyone to disrupt the construction because the road is far from the three disputed villages.

For villagers at the three villages, Sawanit said they had voluntarily moved to the Thai side after the Thai military began redeploying its troops this week. The local authorities would continue to look after the villagers, he added.

He said Thailand had no objection if international organizations wanted to look after these villagers to ensure that they are not forced by Thai authorities to stay here.

EDITORIAL LAUDS UN DECISION ON LAO BORDER ISSUE

BK120301 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Security Council Wise Not To Decide on Mini-Dispute"]

[Text] It is commonplace communist strategy to make mountains out of molehills and molehills out of mountains as it suits the issue at stake. So it is not surprising at all that, in the UN General Assembly, Laos has been pushed hard to make serious charges against Thailand about three border villages while Vietnam is saying that the assembly must address itself to "the real nature of the (Kampuchean) issue" and that it will disappear of its own accord in a few years!

We have said all along that the 'dispute' over three border villages between Laos and Thailand is a totally minor issue that was made clear to the august body of the General Assembly by our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila when he said that Thailand was removing her military presence in the border villages as a show of goodwill. That does not in any way mean that Thailand has relinquished her claim to those villages, however unimportant they are.

But with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in hospital there was a snafu and our military were not informed that it is possible that the presence of Thai troops will be considered by Laos as a provocation. Thailand has all along said that the matter should be settled by discussion held by technocrats from both countries since geographers and cartographers are better qualified to judge on the border rather than politicians or the Armed Forces. Thailand's proposal for this joint committee is still open and we sincerely hope that Laos will be allowed to follow his line of approach.

Taking the Thai-Laos 'dispute' to the UN Security Council was blowing the matter out of all proportions and, although Laos had the insurance of a Soviet veto, we are glad that the Security Council exercised proper wisdom in postponing any decision. Meanwhile Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was speaking before General Assembly as if he was the representative of all of Indochina. His speech clearly showed that he thinks that the dream of the "Greater Indochina Federation" under Hanoi's control has already been realized.

He said that the Indochinese people were being threatened by their "northern neighbour," obviously alluding to China. He also said that the stability of Southeast Asia depended on two groups of nations -- ASEAN and Indochina. While it is true that ASEAN has formed a grouping, there has never been any indication that the three states of Indochina have formed any group -- but of course Nguyen Co Thach takes that for granted. He failed to notice of course that the UN does not recognize the government in Phnom Penh. When there are five UN General Assembly resolutions demanding foreign forces to leave Kampuchea, and one more is as good as in the bag, Nguyen Co Thach has the audacity to talk about Vietnamese "volunteers" leaving Kampuchea in five to ten years. And it is a pity that Thach seems to believe what he is saying.

#### RANGER WOUNDED IN 10 OCT LAO ATTACK ON VILLAGE

BK120201 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Uttaradit -- A Thai ranger was wounded on Wednesday when a band of Laotian soldiers attacked a border village with machineguns and rockets. Field military sources said the attack on the 3303 ranger company base at Ban Bo Bia of Ban Khok Sub-district caused panic among Thai villagers. Ban Bo Bia is about three kilometres from the disputed villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang, claimed by both Thailand and Laos. Some residents of the three villages had already fled to Ban Bo Bia, which is located deeper inside Thailand following frequent attacks and ambushes by Laotian soldiers. The ranger was wounded in the arm by a piece of shrapnel. Provincial authorities sent food and other relief supplies to Ban Bo Bia yesterday.

#### VIETNAM OFFERS 'DISCOUNT' ON FISHERMEN'S RELEASE

BK1202229 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The Vietnamese Government yesterday agreed to reduce fines levied on 86 Thai fishermen captured last year on charges of illegal fishing in its waters, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan said.

Praphat said that the Thai Embassy in Hanoi informed him that Vietnam was willing to give a \$150 discount in the \$500 fine demanded by the Vietnamese authorities earlier for the release of Thai fishermen. The deputy foreign minister also said that letters were sent to authorities concerned in the Fishery Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative and Fish Association of Thailand to follow up on the release which is expected sometime next week.

The 86 Thais were crewmen of seven fishing trawlers from Samut Sakhon captured by Vietnamese in March last year. It was not known where they were being held. Another 100 Thai fishermen are also believed to be in Vietnamese prisons.



BANGKOK POST NOTES KHMER ROUGE SEALS BORDER

BK120237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Aranyapraphet -- Khmer Rouge guerrillas have moved a group of Khmer civilians deeper into the hinterland and sealed off a stretch of the border to the south of this district to prevent more civilians escaping from their control, informed sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

A Khmer Rouge deserter, Viet Soy, said that Nikan, commander of the 320th Division of the Khmer Rouge in the mountainous Phnum Malai region, was angry over the escape of about 500 Kampuchean civilians under his control to Thailand on Tuesday night and ordered the tightening up of security at a stretch of the border opposite Tambon Thap Prik, about 40 kilometres south of this district. Viet Soy fled to Thap Prik with two civilians late Wednesday night. He said Nikan was very concerned that the mass escape would create a bad impression of the Khmer Rouge's treatment of its civilian population and might prompt international relief organisations to suspend their food supplies to civilians in areas under their control. The deserter said that Nikan had also moved another group of civilians about 10 kilometres deeper into Kampuchea to prevent them from escaping.

Informed sources said that the newly-arrived Kampuchean refugees used to live at Chamka Kor, a Khmer Rouge garrison in the vicinity of Phnum Chhat, opposite Ta Phraya District, which was overrun by Vietnamese forces in the middle of last year. After the fall of the camp, the Khmer civilians who had fled to Thailand were repatriated to the Khmer Rouge-controlled region. The sources said the refugees, who had been given shelter in Tambon Thap Prik by Thai troops, wanted to be sent to Nong Chan camp which is now controlled by forces loyal to Prime Minister Son Sann.

About 140 Kampucheans fled the Khmer Rouge into Thap Prik in August. They were later repatriated to Nong Chan. Twelve Kampucheans were wounded and an unspecified number believed killed when Khmer Rouge guerrillas opened fire on the escapees on Tuesday night. About 100 others were, however, rounded up by the guerrillas.

The sources said Thai troops along the border had also been beefed up to prevent possible cross-border attacks against the refugees by the guerrillas.

PRASONG VIEWS REFUGEE PROBLEM AT UN COMMISSION

BK111429 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Oct 84

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri is heading a Thai delegation to the 35th meeting of the Executive Committee for Projects of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in Geneva. At the meeting, Squadron Leader Prasong called on the UNHCR to solve the refugee problem at its source. He said as long as the country which is the source of refugees fails to stop oppressing or killing the people of another country or its very own people, no matter the reason is differences in ideology, faith or political belief, the fleeing of people from one country to another will continue to take place without any sign of an end to the problem.

According to Squadron Leader Prasong, from 1975 till the present, a total number of 614,000 refugees fled Indochina for a temporary stay in Thailand before leaving for third countries.

He said the number is not small for a tiny country like Thailand with limited resources and domestic problems to tackle. He said the Thai Government considers the matter to be a most important problem with political, economic, and social repercussions and implications for national security.

He pointed out that in the past 6 years there was never an occasion when the number of refugees left in the Thai camps was lower than 100,000. He said it is true that there appears to be a tendency for the number of refugees in the camps to be reduced, but the process is getting exceedingly slow. Particularly, he said, in the past 2 years the process has slowed down tremendously because the number of refugees taken in by third countries has been lowered considerably when compared with 1980 and 1981.

At present, the number of refugees still remaining in Thailand is 125,800. Besides, there are 250,000 Kampuchean living in the Thai-Kampuchean border area who are ready to move into Thai territory the moment Vietnamese forces make an attack. Moreover, he said, more Laotian refugees are fleeing the border, with 10,365 having arrived in Thailand in the first 8 months of this year, and the year's total is likely to top 15,000.

Besides the refugees from Indochina, Thailand is faced with the problem of refugees from other places, including 50,000 exiles of minority races from Burma, and about 25,000 Yunnanese tribespeople in the northern region, and the 50,000 Vietnamese who came to Thailand during the independence struggle against the French in the northeastern region. During the dry season this year the intensified fighting between Burmese Government forces and minority rebel groups in areas near the Thai border has caused several tens of thousands of Karens, mainly women, old people, and children, to flee from the armed struggle into Thai territory. These refugees have made heavier and more serious Thailand's burden in taking care of them. Squadron Leader Prasong also brought the UNHCR's attention to the Vietnamese offensives against Kampuchean refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He finally called on various industrial nations to uphold the principles of humanitarianism in accepting the Indochinese refugees.

#### LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN 13 PROVINCES NOTED

BK111119 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Army Region this morning announced the lifting of martial law in 13 southern provinces. The announcement, retroactive to August 9, does not cover all districts in the 13 provinces.

The affected areas are as follow:

Krabi: Muang and Ko Kanta Districts. Chumphon: Muang, Pathiu, Sawi and Lang Suan Districts. Trang: Kan Tang District. Nakhon Si Thammarat: Muang, Khanom, Chianyai, Pak Phanang and Hua Sai Districts. Narathiwat: Muang, Tak Bai, Ba Cho, Yi Ngo, Su-ngai Kolok and Su-ngai Padi Districts. Pattani: All districts. Phang-nga: Takua Pa, Takua Thung and Thai Muang Districts. Phatthalung: Khao Chaison and Pak Phayun Districts. Phuket: All districts. Yala: Muang and Raman Districts. Songkhla: Muang, Chana, Thepha, Ranot, Rattaphum, Sathingphra and Hat Yai Districts. Satun: Muang District. Surat Thani: Muang, Ko Pha-ngan, Ko Samui, Chaiya, Donsak, Tha Chang, Tha Chana and Phun Phin Districts.

#### REPORTAGE ON PREM'S HEALTH, HOSPITAL STAY

##### Athit on Prem's Condition

BK111402 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] At 1000 today Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek presided over a ceremony marking the founding anniversary of the 2d Cavalry Division at Phaya Thai in Bangkok.

The 2d Cavalry Division was established on 11 October 1979 by Army Order No. 134/2522 dated 11 October 1979. Speaking to newsmen after the ceremony about journalists wanting to photograph the prime minister, Gen Athit said although the prime minister's condition has improved, he wanted the prime minister to rest. For this reason he did not think it appropriate to disturb the prime minister at this time. Athit added that the medical committee will probably not issue any more reports on the prime minister's condition from today on because his condition is much improved. He did not think the prime minister would leave the hospital today because he is to be given a full battery of tests so that large medical equipment would not have to be moved again. After that the prime minister should be able to return to his Sisao residence where a medical and nursing staff will look after him.

#### To Leave Hospital 12 Oct

BK120546 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 OCT 84

[Text] A Public Relations Department reporter said that since late morning security officials and the prime minister's aides have moved some of the prime minister's belongings from Phra Mongkutklao Hospital to his Sisao residence. This morning Government Spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri informed newsmen that the medical committee has allowed the prime minister to leave the hospital this afternoon.

The reporter added that this morning Police Chief Police General Narong Mahanon visited the prime minister in his hospital room. Narong informed newsmen after visiting the prime minister that he visited because he had learned that the prime minister will be discharged from the hospital today. He said the prime minister appeared very fresh.

#### BANGKOK POST REPORTS JAN-SEP TRADE DEFICIT

BK040215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 17

[Text] The country's balance of trade is expected to be in deficit by about 70,000 million baht by the year-end, down by about 21,000 million baht from the 1983 figure, the Bank of Thailand's Governor Office director Praphaphim Sakuntaphai said yesterday. Mrs Praphaphim said the forecast was based on the expectation that this year's total exports would be 15 percent higher than in 1983, while total imports would rise by only 2 percent. She also forecast that the balance of payments would have a surplus of about 1,000 million baht by the year-end. In the first nine months of this year, trade deficit amounted to 51,000 million baht, about 12,000 million baht lower than during January-September 1983. Balance of payments in this year's first nine months was in surplus by 6,000 million baht, she said.

#### RELIEFS

Rice Exports -- Thai rice exports, amounting to 3,572,802.17 tons during the first nine months of this year, have broken all previous nine-month records, the Commerce Ministry reported. This was an increase of 847,513.1 tons or 31 percent over the January-September period of last year. Of the 1984 total so far, the Government has exported 1,032,798.85 tons (29 percent), while the private sector has shipped out 2,540,003.3 tons (71 percent). A total of 404,036.30 tons was exported during September, with an expected 350,000 tons to be shipped this month. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 17 BK]

'TEXT' OF NGUYEN CO THACH'S SPEECH AT UN

OW101015 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 10 -- "A stable situation in Southeast Asia depends first and foremost on the relations between the two main groups of countries, i.e. ASEAN and Indochina. There is no alternative to these groups settling their differences through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect, free from outside interference", said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the 39th UN General Assembly on Tuesday. Follows the full text of his address at the U.N. session:

We are all greatly concerned about the recent frenzied arms race and the danger of nuclear war which would completely destroy life on this planet. Scientists unanimously agree on this. Who then is responsible for this situation? Some people pin the blame on the Soviet Union; some others on the United States and still others point an accusing finger at both the United States and the Soviet Union. What is the truth?

It is well known that immediately after the Second World War, while still maintaining a nuclear monopoly, the United States made a great fuss about the so-called danger of aggression from communists and the Soviet Union as a pretext for accelerating the arms race. Then in 1957 when the Soviet Union successfully launched the first satellite into space, the United States made a commotion about the so-called "missile gap" so as to further step up the arms race. And ever since 1978, the United States has again raised a hue and cry about so-called "Soviet superiority in nuclear weapons" in order to accelerate the arms race to an extremely dangerous extent.

In fact, over the past more than 200 years since its birth, the United States has never been invaded. On the contrary, it has acted as an international policeman engaging in intervention and aggression everywhere, culminating in its aggression against Vietnam. During the past 60 years and more, since its establishment, the Soviet Union has twice been a victim of imperialist intervention and aggression. It suffered the worst destruction of the Second World War at the hand of Naziism. Soviet troops have never invaded the United States. But in the early days of Soviet power the U.S. sent its troops to intervene in the Soviet Union. Since then, it has posed a constant threat to the Soviet Union's security and territorial integrity. Over the last four decades the United States has forged various military alliances and established U.S. military bases throughout the world in an attempt to encircle and threaten the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, for its part, has undertaken no such activities aimed at encircling and threatening U.S. territory.

Since the beginning of the Second World War, the United States, with its absolute military and economic superiority has never concealed its ambition to impose on the world a U.S. order, a "pax Americana", and to make this century the "U.S. century". To this end, the United States has used two familiar instruments: The stick and the carrot, aimed at ensuring its lasting military and economic superiority so as to threaten and subjugate other countries, and compel the Soviet Union to engage in a forced arms race resulting in its economic collapse. That is why, even in the 1950's when the United States' absolute military and economic superiority was greater than all the other powers combined, it still accelerated the arms race, and adopted a policy of "massive retaliation" and "brinkmanship". Even though up to the present the U.S. has remained the number one power in terms of strategic forces, it has continued ever since the early 60's to clamour about the so-called "missile gap."

The last 4 decades have witnessed a struggle that changed the military and economic balance of force between the big powers in the world. In order to deal with the U.S. threat, the Soviet Union has endeavoured to narrow the economic gap between the United States and the Soviet Union, and at the same time, to catch up with the United States in terms of strategic weapons.



Since the early 70's, as it was bogged down in and weakened by the Vietnam war, U.S. military and economic strength has not been what it was in the 50s. Still, no country was stronger than the U.S. in military and economic terms. Since the 70's, the world has witnessed the emergence of a rough balance in strategic weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union. This "rough balance" led to a period of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, improved East-West relations and detente in Europe. But since the late 70's, the United States has considered detente and improved East-West relations are not conducive to the U.S. ambition of hegemony. That is why it concocted the so-called Soviet military threat, **causing tension** in the world, undermining East-West relations, and accelerating the arms race, thereby bringing the world to the brink of world nuclear disaster. It is intended to threaten and subjugate the world people and to force the Soviet Union to engage in the arms race until economic exhaustion and collapse.

The realities of the last four decades give rise to a question in people of conscience: If the U.S. continued to maintain its monopoly of the nuclear weapons what would be the fate of other nations today?

It is still fresh in mankind's memory that the U.S. used the atomic bomb while it still maintained a nuclear monopoly. It has thus far refused to declare that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is obvious that Soviet attainment of parity in terms of strategic forces constitutes the firmest guarantee of world peace and independence for all nations.

Like all peace-loving nations, the Vietnamese people stand for the elimination of all types of weapons. Only this can ensure a peaceful life for all people. We therefore support the efforts made by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving forces to maintain the present strategic balance between East and West. We strongly support their initiatives aimed at disarmament and gradual elimination of the arms race.

Another burning issue which requires solution is the economic situation of the developing countries. The serious economic difficulties that Asian, African, and Latin American peoples are facing are, first of all, due to the consequences of the age-old rule of colonialism and imperialism's exploitation and injustice. These difficulties have been further aggravated in the past 10 years by the burdens imposed by the arms race and by the economic crises of the imperialist powers. The gap between the Western and the developing countries has increasingly widened. That is why the struggle for the establishment of the **new international economic order**, and a gradual improvement of the economic situation of the developing countries as called for by the 7th Summit of the Non-aligned Countries is imperative.

The struggle of the developing countries for an independent economy and for a new international economic order is indeed a protracted struggle full of hardships and difficulties.

The global negotiations and North-South dialogue in the last few years testify to the fact that we cannot expect much goodwill from the Western countries. This is naturally so, for after they have been forced to grant political independence to the Asian, African and Latin American countries, the Western countries attempt to use the economic weapon to preserve their influence and domination over these countries.

In Vietnam, after their failure to subjugate our people by sheer force of arms, the imperialist elements and international reactionaries have tried by hook or by crook to destabilize Vietnam through an economic blockade. They have carried out acts of sabotage in order to "bleed Vietnam white." They want to drain Vietnam economically so that they can teach Asian, African and Latin American countries a lesson that they can win their struggle for national liberation but will fail in their efforts to build their economics. Still we have step by step realized some achievements.

In spite of numerous difficulties, Vietnam's economy has not collapsed as some had hoped; instead it has overcome the most difficult years and is now gradually and steadily improving. We have some problems in our balance of payments, yet our debt is neither substantial nor significant. In our case we must mobilize our own efforts and also rely on the assistance and cooperation of the socialist and non-aligned nations and other countries. The friendly cooperation between Vietnam and India in the last few years has brought about some positive results. Of particular importance, the visit by the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam to India has opened up new possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in many fields. India is a great country, with rich experience in building an independent economy, a national culture and in improving its people's lives. The cooperation between Vietnam and India, imbued with the spirit of equality, friendship and mutual interest is a good example of economic cooperation between two non-aligned countries as well as of South-South cooperation.

Since the Second World War, the United States has become the international policeman and it has carried out intervention and aggression throughout the world. To do this, the United States always raises the slogan of opposing communism and the Soviet Union; it slanders the victims of aggression as communist agents, as instruments of the Soviet Union and it declares one part of the world after another as vital to the United States' national security.

But what is the true story? Almost all of approximately 100 interventions and aggressions that the United States has carried out in the last four decades have been directed against the national independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the past, as a pretext for its aggression against Vietnam, the United States slandered Vietnam as the Soviet Union's and China's agent, as an instrument of international communism; it considered Southeast Asia an area of its "vital national interest." But it is well-known that the struggle of the Vietnamese people is a struggle against U.S. aggression and for national independence. Now similar slanders are being raised against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, Lebanon, Syria and Libya...so as to justify U.S. intervention and aggression in Central America, in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

The present anti-communist, anti-Soviet policies of the United States remind us of the Monroe Doctrine advocated by the U.S. expansionist elements in the last century. The difference is that the United States previously applied the Monroe Doctrine only in Latin America while it is now imposing it on the entire world under the label of opposing communism and considering the entire world as vital to U.S. "security interests". Just as in the past, when the Latin American peoples united to wage the struggle that frustrated the Monroe Doctrine, now the world people certainly will defeat the new Monroe Doctrine. The world people showed their solidarity with the Vietnamese people to defeat the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam. They must now express their solidarity with the peoples of Central America, the Middle East and other parts of the world in order to stop the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression.

The Vietnamese people have consistently sided with the fraternal peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua in their just struggle against U.S. intervention, aggression and threats of aggression. We condemn in the strongest terms the U.S. aggression against Grenada. We fully support the peoples of El Salvador, Puerto Rico and other Latin American countries in their struggle for peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We wholeheartedly support the struggle of Arab peoples, especially that of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO against the Israeli aggressors, and for the establishment of a Palestinian state with the PLO as its legal and legitimate representative. We fully support the important initiative of the Soviet Union to convene an international conference on the Middle East. We fully support the Sahrawi Democratic Arab Republic in its struggle for the exercise of the right to self-determination. We resolutely support the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah in its struggle against U.S. threats of aggression.

We resolutely demand that South Africa immediately grant independence to Namibia; we express our full solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, of the South African people under the guidance of ANC and of other peoples in southern Africa for national independence and social progress. We are of the view that it is very important to further promote solidarity and assistance among African countries.

We completely support the Afghan people in their struggle to defend and consolidate their fruits of the April revolution. We support the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding tripartite talks and calling for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for peaceful reunification of their country. We support the Cypriot people in their struggle for the restoration of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. We support the right to self-determination of the peoples of East Timor and Micronesia.

Although Europe was the battleground of the two world wars and is currently the site of biggest arsenal in the world, it has been the only region without a local war for 40 years. In sharp contrast, Asia and the Pacific has been the single region devastated by the three biggest and longest local wars, i.e. the Korean war and the two Indochinese wars. This is not counting the other wars unleashed by China against most of her neighbours.

After the formation in Europe of NATO -- the largest military bloc ever and a product of the U.S. -- the United States set up the greatest number of military alliances in the Asia-Pacific region, namely, CENTRO, SEATO, ANZUS, the U.S.-Japan, U.S.-Taiwan, and U.S.-South Korean alliances. However, all the efforts of imperialist and reactionary forces have met with one setback after another and Asia is the continent that has experienced the deepest changes in the world during the last four decades.

Despite repeated failures, imperialist and reactionary forces have not yet reconciled themselves to abandoning their scheme of hegemony and aggression against (the) Asian peoples. The United States is actively proceeding with the creation of a military alliance with Japan and South Korea. Japan is becoming an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States in Asia. The people living in the Asia-Pacific region are gravely concerned about the increasing collusion between the United States and China, and between Japan and China which is directed against the peace and independence of the nations in the region. Washington has never concealed its intention of forming a NATO bloc in Asia.

Such a situation demands that the peoples of Asia heighten their vigilance and their solidarity in the common struggle for a lasting peace in Asia. We welcome efforts by any countries towards this end. In this context, we highly appreciate the initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia on signing a convention of non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among countries of Asia and the Pacific.

The fierce struggle and profound changes in Asia have found their most vivid expression in the three Indochinese countries. The current so-called "Kampuchean problem" is simply a continuation of the situation which has developed in Indochina over the last four decades. In order to find a just solution to the so-called "Kampuchean problem", one has to proceed from the very nature of the situation in Indochina and Asia, which can be summarized as follows:

- 1) During the last 40 years, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been the only countries of the world ravaged by uninterrupted wars with the quantity of bombs and ammunition over five times greater than the amount used in the Second World War.
- 2) The three Indochinese countries have been the main victims of aggression at the hand of the United States, China, Great Britain and France, all of whom are permanent members of the UN Security Council -- an organization whose primary responsibility is to maintain world peace and to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of nations.



But to find a pretext for their aggression, imperialist and reactionary forces have used the ploy of thief crying "stop thief", accusing the three Indochinese countries of being a tool of communist expansion and of threatening their neighbouring countries.

3) The three Indochinese peoples are victims of a common enemy, i.e. the imperialist and reactionary forces. The aggressors have waged wars of aggression simultaneously on the territories of the three Indochinese countries with the aim of imposing their domination on them. This explains why solidarity in fighting against the common enemy has become a necessity for the three peoples. The armed forces of the three countries have always fought side by side for their respective independence and the independence of the three countries. Their armed forces have never gone beyond their border just as their solidarity has never infringed upon the interests of the neighbouring countries. This solidarity is of vital importance to the three countries, as is true of the solidarity among Arab nations, among African countries and among the frontline states in southern Africa. Imperialist and hegemonist forces have acted in collusion, using the ASEAN countries and their territories (with the exception of Indonesia) to oppose the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They have tried to split the three countries, using the fiction of an "Indochinese federation" which was abandoned by the three Indochinese countries following the dissolution of "French Indochina."

4) The three Indochinese peoples' aspiration for independence has crystallized into an invincible strength. For the last four decades, fierce and uninterrupted wars as well as sustained economic embargoes and political isolation have all failed to subjugate the three countries. In the end the aggressors were compelled to agree to international conferences to end the wars and to recognize the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries. Ours has been the only region of the world where three such international conferences have been convened, involving five major powers which are currently permanent members of the UN Security Council and resulting in the only international accords which recognize the national rights of the three Indochinese countries.

5) The struggle in Southeast Asia during the last four decades has resulted in the formation of two groups of countries, -- ASEAN and Indochina -- with differing political and social systems. Carrying out their "divide and rule" policy, imperialist and reactionary forces have pitted the ASEAN against the Indochinese countries. Therefore, peace and stability in Southeast Asia requires both peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries and an end to all forms of outside interference.

6) In the last four decades, the majority at the United Nations has kept silent in the face of the longest and most brutal wars of aggression waged against the three Indochinese countries. Today, at the UN the majority is again taking sides with the expansionist forces by recognizing the genocidal Pol Pot criminals, who have massacred three million Kampucheans and who are trying to impede the Kampuchean people's rebirth. It is due to this state of affairs that solutions to the most protracted and bloodiest Indochinese wars were found outside the framework of the United Nations.

If the so-called "Kampuchea problem" has dragged on for six years without being resolved, it is because of an unwillingness to address the real nature of the issue: the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples for the defence of their independence and sovereignty against their northern neighbour's hegemonism and expansionism. Some have deliberately supported the actions of aggressors against their victims just as they have thrown their support behind the Pol Pot clique, which massacred three million Kampucheans, launched wars of aggression against neighbouring countries and which is trying to impede the recovery of the Kampuchean people.



During the last six years, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become an undeniable reality. From the mass graves of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Kampuchean people have returned to life and have restored national unity and concord. They have exercised and are exercising their right to self-determination. For them, self-determination is first and foremost the right to live free from the genocidal Pol Pot clique. However, under the pretext of defending the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, imperialist and reactionary forces have been trying to bring this genocidal clique back to power in Kampuchea.

Vietnamese volunteer forces have on three occasions gone to Kampuchea to fight side by side with the Kampuchean people against a common enemy. Twice they have withdrawn from this country; the first time in 1954 when the French colonialists' war was terminated and the second time in 1975 after the end of American war. They will withdraw for the third time once China has ceased its threat. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam categorically reject the demand for a unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, a demand designed to bring Pol Pot (either openly or in disguise) back to Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people's recovery has made possible a gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea each year, starting in 1982. This has frustrated the design of those who would like either to demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, opening the way for the Pol Pot clique to return to power in Kampuchea or to keep these forces bogged down in Kampuchea unable to withdraw.

All the military, political, economic and diplomatic measures that China and ASEAN have taken against the three Indochinese peoples during the last six years have failed. All attempts to impose a unilateral solution on Kampuchea have come to naught. Now there is only one alternative: to engage in a dialogue, to jointly consider the proposals of both parties and to start negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other's interests. We are of the view that if the parties concerned sincerely wish to settle their differences, the opportunity for doing so has presented itself. Such a development will conform to the interests of all parties in Southeast Asia and to the resolutions on Southeast Asia adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi in 1983, resolutions accepted by both the ASEAN and Indochina groups.

We welcome all initiatives by other countries to facilitate negotiations between the two groups of Southeast Asian countries to find a solution that ensures respect for each other's independence and sovereignty that guarantees peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Attempts to impose a solution aimed at thwarting the rebirth of Kampuchea, which would result in the return of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and which threaten Laos and Vietnam should be given up; otherwise peace and stability in Southeast Asia will continue to be undermined. In this context, with the growing strength of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Vietnamese volunteers will continue their annual withdrawals from Kampuchea. Within five to ten years, when most of the Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be able to shoulder its own defence, and the question of Kampuchea will thus resolve itself.

As a people who have endured centuries of foreign domination and half a century of war-time destruction, the Vietnamese people long for a life of peace more ardently than any other people. We wish to entertain friendly relations with all countries and especially with neighbouring states. We are ready to let bygones be bygones and to look to the future in our relations with those countries who have caused and are still causing so much suffering to our people.

A stable situation in Southeast Asia depends first and foremost on the relations between the two main groups of countries, i.e. ASEAN and Indochina. There is no alternative to these groups settling their differences through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect, free from outside interference. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea always respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and wish to develop neighbourly relations with its people. However, it should be pointed out that the main obstacles are the hostile policies pursued by the Thai authorities in collusion with the foreign reactionaries: using the Pol Pot clique to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, supporting acts of subversion against Laos, especially continuing their occupation of the three Lao villages as well as their hostile policies towards Vietnam. We hope that the Thai authorities will soon realize this, for their national interest and for the sake of peace, stability and peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia. We demand that the Thai authorities put an end to their interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. Thailand must immediately withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages it has illegally occupied since June 6, 1984, return the villagers they kidnapped, compensate the people for the loss of lives and property they inflicted and allow the three villages to return to their normal way of life before invasion.

The occupation by Thailand of the three villages -- at a time when the differences between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, having dragged on for six years, have not yet been settled and may or may not soon be settled -- further points to the urgency of reaching some agreement on peaceful coexistence between ASEAN and Indochina in order to defuse the explosive tensions which threaten to get out of control.

While constantly promoting and consolidating the friendly relationship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, we always wish to restore traditional friendly relations with the Chinese people. It is our view that the normalisation of Sino-Vietnamese relations and the restoration of mutual friendship are beneficial to both peoples and at the same time constitute a very important factor for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Even though the consequences of the war conducted by Johnson and Nixon against our people will take us a long time to overcome, the people of Vietnam always consider the American people as their friends, the people of the two countries being twin victims of that war. If the United States Government really wishes to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, their efforts will be welcome. We once again affirm our willingness to settle with the United States all problems that concern our two countries including the questions of MIA's, Amerasians and criminals in reeducation camps, etc...

The relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is one of enduring fraternal trust that has stood the test of time. The Soviet Union is the only permanent member of the Security Council that has shown respect for Vietnam's independence and wholeheartedly supported its struggle for independence. Thanks to valuable assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has been able to overcome the most serious obstacles in defending and building the country.

The United States, China, Japan and ASEAN are now raising a din about the so-called "Soviet military base" in Cam Ranh. I should make it clear that, at present, there is no such Soviet military base, but our country has the right to let Soviet aircraft and vessels call at its ports in Vietnam. Soviet aircraft and vessels calling at the Vietnamese ports do not pose a threat to any country. The only real threat to all Asian countries is posed by China with the largest Armed Forces of the world, as well as by the colossal U.S. military bases in the Philippines, in Thailand and in Okinawa and particularly by Japan's position as the U.S.' "unsinkable aircraft carrier". This fact has been underscored by the use of these territories and bases in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

The outcry by China, the United States and ASEAN about the purported "Soviet military base in Vietnam" is simply aimed at obscuring the grave threat posed by China's gigantic military machine and by the colossal U.S. military bases in Asia. If they are really worried about Soviet aircraft and vessels in Vietnam, why then do they reject the resolutions adopted by 1983 Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Southeast Asian region; why then do they refuse to accept the concept of a zone of peace and neutrality in Asia (Zopfan) proposed since 1971 by ASEAN itself? Vietnam favours the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality as called for in the seventh summit resolutions and as proposed by ASEAN countries.

#### NHAN DAN QUESTIONS PRC CLAIMS OF FRIENDSHIP

OW101201 Hanoi VNA in English 0852 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 10 -- Fake friendship and real hostility, that is the present policy of Beijing toward the Vietnamese people and the peoples of other Indochinese countries, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper says:

In recent days, Beijing's mouthpieces have made quite a noise about the friendship gate, portraying it as "a witness to the Sino-Vietnamese friendship over the past decades" and deploring its "unfortunately becoming a target of shellings by the Vietnamese Army".

To talk one way and act in another has been a hallmark of the Chinese rulers' policy. To blame others for the harm caused by themselves is another attribute of that policy. The Chinese authorities have evoked history. Let it be so. But they dare not go farther than 1978, date of their open betrayal of the Sino-Vietnamese friendship. They did not say a word about their dirty trade-off with the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people in 1972. They dared not talk about their blatant act of occupying Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago. Nor did they evoke their acts of pressuring Vietnam to oppose the Soviet Union, and their divisive acts with the international communist movement. They kept silent about using the Pol Pot clique to launch a genocide in Kampuchea and an aggressive attack on Vietnam. There is no end to the list of their criminal acts which they chose to leave dormant.

But all these deeds of theirs have run into the grim determination of the Vietnamese people to defend their national independence and not to let China trample upon their dignity. A major truth which Beijing has done its best to conceal is that it had engineered the so-called "victimization of Chinese residents" in 1978 -- as a pretext to cut off aid to Vietnam, withdraw experts, thus causing a break in the long-lasting friendship between the two nations. Beijing spoke of the "dark cloud" covering this friendship but it did not say a word about the "dark cloud" that came from the barrels of their cannons of all calibres in the large-scale invasion by 600,000 Chinese troops along the northern border line of Vietnam in 1979.

The paper goes on: "The multi-faceted war of sabotage waged by Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against Vietnam has continued and intensified, especially since April this year, marking a new escalation of China's hostility toward Vietnam.

"Recently, Deng Xiaoping staged the farce of decoration of a number of Chinese commanders and soldiers who had taken part in the aggressive acts against Vietnam at the northern border and published a book aimed at twisting the facts about the deterioration of the relations between the two countries and whipping up the anti-Vietnam psyche while the paper of the Chinese Army clamours for 'beating Vietnam to the finish.' Are all these a demonstration of the Chinese rulers' willingness to renew friendship with Vietnam?" the paper queries.

GDR NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED BY LEADERS, PRESS

## Envoy Hosts Reception

OW052116 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 5 -- A reception was given here today by GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau in honour of the 35th national day of the German Democratic Republic (Oct.7).

Among those present were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and Vu Quang, head of the C.P.V. Central Committee International Department. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

Speaking on this occasion, Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau brought out the successes of the G.D.R. people over the past 35 years, affirmed the determination of the party, the government and the people of the G.D.R. to defend peace and oppose the danger of nuclear war. He expressed the friendly sentiments and consistent support of the G.D.R. people to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence as well as to their efforts in maintaining peace and building Southeast Asia into a stable and cooperative region. He voiced his belief that the warm fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples would be further promoted.

In his reply, To Huu warmly welcomed the GDR's achievements over the past 35 years, and wished the GDR people many new achievements in building a developed socialist society. He voiced deep gratitude to the party, the government and the people of the GDR for their friendship and great assistance to Vietnam. He affirmed that the Vietnamese people would do their best to constantly consolidate the traditional friendship between the two nations.

In an atmosphere of joy and warm friendship, Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and Vice Chairman To Huu raised toasts to the glorious historic anniversary of the GDR, to the many achievements of the GDR and Vietnamese peoples in their revolutionary cause, and to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

## Leaders Send Greetings

OW071045 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 6 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent their warmest greetings to party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic on the 35th anniversary of the GDR (Oct. 7). The message was addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber. It says:

"The foundation of the German Democratic Republic is a great event in the German history and in Europe, and has ushered in a new era, that of socialism, in Germany.



"Over the past 35 years, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the GDR people, strongly promoting the glorious revolutionary tradition of the German working class, with their industry, intelligence and creativeness, and closely united with the Soviet Union and other great socialist countries, have made their country a firm and strong socialist one with material and cultural life constantly improving.

"At present, the GDR is one of the ten most developed industrialised countries in the world. The growth in all fields of the GDR has foiled all plots of imperialism to encircle, sabotage and weaken the GDR, thus contributing to strengthening the socialist community, and to the world people's struggle against war-like imperialist forces and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at and are proud of the brilliant achievements of the GDR people. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the glorious Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, the fraternal GDR people will gain many and still bigger successes in implementing the solution of the 10th party congress and successfully build a developed socialist society in their beloved country.

"We note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and people have been constantly consolidating and finely developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude for the valuable support and assistance the party, the government and the people of the GDR have given to the Vietnamese people in their national liberation in the past as well as in the construction and defence of their socialist fatherland at present.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Vietnamese and GDR peoples constantly consolidate and develop".

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

#### Ho Chi Minh City Delegation Leaves

OW051131 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 5 -- A delegation of the Communist Party and People's Committees of Ho Chi Minh City left the city Wednesday to visit the sister city of Leipzig in the German Democratic Republic. It is led by Phan Van Khai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy-secretary of the party committee and acting chairman of the People's Committee. The delegation will attend celebrations of the G.D.R.'s 35th founding anniversary (Oct. 7), and study experiences in a number of fields of activities of the Leipzig Party and administrative organizations.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK061449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[NHAN DAN 6 October editorial: "Best Wishes for the Fraternal People of the GDR"]

[Text] This 7th of October will be a great festive day for the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic, for on that day they will celebrate the 35th anniversary of their regime. Together with the peoples of various countries in the socialist community our Vietnamese people would like to extend our sentiments of genuine fraternity and close solidarity and friendship and our warmest greetings to the people of the GDR.

The date of 7 October, 1949 marked a great turning point in the history of the German people with the founding of the first-ever worker-peasant regime on German soil. The objective and most important factor leading to this turning point was the victory of historic significance scored by the Soviet people and Armed Forces over fascism. The founding of the GDR ushered in a new era -- an era of peace, freedom, and socialism.

During the past 35 years, with the great assistance given by various socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and with an industrious and creative working spirit, the working class and the people of the GDR, under the correct leadership of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], have overcome countless difficulties and obstacles in eradicating the vestige of fascism and successfully carrying out the democratic and socialist revolution, thus making a success of socialist construction.

The GDR today is a prosperous and powerful country having modern industry and agriculture and advance culture, communications, and technology [words indistinct]. Following its successful implementation of the task of building the material and technical bases of socialism, the GDR has since the early seventies embarked on a new stage of development, that is building an advanced socialist society. That is why it has become one of the world's top 10 industrialized countries. Socialism has brought great and miraculous changes in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. As compared with 1949, the GDR's national income in 1983 increased 9 fold, from 24 billion marks to 210 billion marks, its industrial output increased 13 fold and its agricultural output, a little more than 2 fold. The actual income of the laboring people showed an increase of more than 6 fold.

In the current stage of development, the carrying out of the socioeconomic development strategy mapped out at the 10th SED Congress shows the continuous development of the socialist German state. The main goals of this strategy now being realized successfully consist of continuing to improve the people's material and cultural lives on the basis of vigorously shifting the economy to the stage of intensively expanded reproduction; increasing economic results; widely and effectively applying the latest scientific and technical developments to production; and improving the labor output.

The past few years have seen the renovation of the mechanism of economic management bringing new, encouraging progress, thus boding well for the stable, dynamic, and successful developmental trend of the national economy.

Despite no small difficulties arising from the upheavals in the world market plus adverse weather, the first half of this year saw a good implementation of the state plan. Compared with the same period last year, the national income was up by 5.1 percent with the portion contribution by industries constituting 73 percent. Labor output increased by 7.2 percent. All the agricultural norms were overfulfilled. The most significant events were the use of 35,000 robots and the application of measures for technical development and practicing thrift. As a result, 90 percent of the increased national income was obtained from increased labor productivity.

The vigorous development of the GDR's economy amid the serious economic recession in the capitalist world and the tense international situation created by U.S. imperialism and its allies has increasingly distinguished the great efforts of the GDR party, state, and people. These efforts are aimed at boosting the national economic and military strength, thereby contributing to consolidating the power of the socialist community.

As a member of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is a factor for peace and socialism in Europe. It has contributed to the world people's common struggle against the policies of arms race and confrontation of the bellicose imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The Vietnamese people are very happy to see outstanding achievements scored by the fraternal GDR people. These achievements have manifested their capability and wisdom, provided many valuable experiences for the current socialist construction, and positively contributed to strengthening the socialist community. Various bellicose militarist forces in the United States and NATO bloc are persistently carrying out their policies of arms race and confrontation, thereby creating a dangerous threat to peace in Europe and the rest of the world. Various ultra-rightist forces in the West, especially in the FRG, have demanded a review of the consequences of World War II and the postwar development process.

The Vietnamese people strongly support the GDR's efforts in cooperating with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries to protect the socialist community, defend its sovereignty and territory, and demand that the FRG respond to its legitimate requests.

During the past 3 1/2 decades, the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the SRV and GDR peoples which was jointly established by our esteemed and beloved leaders -- President Ho Chi Minh and President Wilhelm Pieck -- have been consistently consolidated and developed. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by our two countries in 1977 has advanced multifaceted bilateral cooperation to a new stage of comprehensive development.

The Vietnamese people always remember and are grateful to the GDR party, government, and people for the fraternal support and assistance extended to the Vietnamese revolutionary cause in the past as well as at present. On the occasion of this glorious commemoration, we sincerely wish the fraternal people of the GDR, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party headed by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, many greater achievements and successes in building their advanced socialist society, thereby positively contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Vo Van Kiet at Berlin Meeting

BK091453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] A grand meeting was held in Berlin on 6 October to mark the GDR's 35th national day. The GDR party and state leaders, together with numerous foreign delegations including the SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the meeting.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made a speech highlighting the significance of the founding of the GDR and the great achievements in all fields -- political, economic, cultural, and social -- recorded by the GDR people in socialist national construction and defense.

Dealing with the current world situation, Comrade Erich Honecker said: The confrontation and arms race policy and the attempt of U.S.-led imperialism to achieve military superiority are making the international situation more serious [than] ever before, leading to the danger of a new world war. For nations, nothing is more important than preventing nuclear war. The GDR will continue its active contributions to the struggle of mankind for the preservation of peace and justice.

## Vo Van Kiet Leaves GDR

OW091559 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 9 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Berlin yesterday concluding its visit on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. During its stay in the GDR the delegation was cordially received on October 6 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The Vietnamese head-delegate also had a working session with Gerhard Schuerer, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Vo Van Kiet was bound for Algeria the same day on an official friendly visit.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETSS CSSR'S DZUR ON ARMY DAY

OW052108 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 5 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, today extended his warmest greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart Martin Dzur on Czechoslovakia's 40th army day (Oct. 6). The congratulatory message says:

"Over the past 40 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people and Army, born and tempered in the fight against fascism, promoting the tradition of staunch revolutionary struggle and creative labour of the working class and, together with the Soviet Army, have won resounding victory, liberating the country from the fascist disaster. The People's Army of Czechoslovakia (PAC), together with their people, are firmly defending the revolutionary gains and building a developed socialist society in the land of the beloved Klement Gottwald.

"Today the PAC has become a modern army with a high fighting capacity. It is firmly holding its arms and closely uniting with the armies of the Soviet Union and of other Warsaw Treaty-member countries to firmly defend the Western outpost of the socialist community, thus contributing to maintaining peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

"The Vietnam People's Army greatly rejoice at the achievements of the PAC and the further consolidation and development of friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and armies. The results of the recent visits of the high-level military delegations of the two countries have been a vivid demonstration of this relationship.

"We express heartfelt thanks for your valuable assistance and support to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle in the past and in building and defending socialist Vietnam at present.

"On this glorious day, we wish the Czechoslovak people and Army, under the leadership of the CPC headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, still greater achievements in implementing the resolution of the 16th Congress of the CPC.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries further consolidate and develop."



## Attache Hosts Reception

OW052110 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 5 -- Colonel Jiri Havel, military attache to the Czechoslovak Embassy, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of his country's 40th army day.

Ambassador Bohuslav Handl attended the reception. Among the guests were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defense; Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Do Van Tai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department; Mo Van Sung, assistant foreign minister; and representatives of mass organizations.

Colonel Jiri Havel informed his guests of the great achievements the Czechoslovak people and Army had recorded over the past 40 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He expressed firm support of the people and Army of Czechoslovakia to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

In reply, General Van Tien Dung expressed his joy at the success of the Czechoslovak people and Army.

Colonel Jiri Havel and General Van Tien Dung proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two peoples, and between the two armies in particular.

For the same purpose, the Ministry of National Defence and the Hanoi Armed Forces arranged a meeting on October 3 with the participation of many high-ranking officers and Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and Military Attache Jiri Havel.

VARIOUS EVENTS, PRESS MARK HANOI ANNIVERSARY

Nguyen Duc Tan at Gala

BK081039 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the capital, 10 October, a gala night was held at the Lenin park last night by the Hanoi cultural and information service. The gala night was attended by thousands of people.

Present at the opening ceremony were Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Comrade Tran Tan, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, and acting chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; and many members of the party Central Committee and former Hanoi party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen. Also attending the gala night were the song and dance ensembles from the capital of Vietnam and the GDR, which are currently on a visit to the capital of Hanoi.

The participants enjoyed a film show, a program of selected folk music and dances, and an exhibition of motorcycles riding skills by the circus from Nghia Binh Province.

## Defense Exhibit Opening

OW081727 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 8 -- An exhibition on the thirty years of Hanoi's construction and defence was opened at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre here today in honour of the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation day (October 10).

Among those present at the ceremony were Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, first secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Tran Tan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and acting chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; and other high-ranking officials of Hanoi's offices.

Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee were present.

After the opening speech delivered by Nghiem Chuong Chau, vice chairwoman of the Hanoi People's Committee, Tran Tan cut the inaugural band.

The 23-pavilion exhibition covers an area of 5,500 square metres. On show are many mock-ups, photos, articles, and products depicting achievements obtained by the Hanoi population over the past 30 years in socialist transformation and construction and in the fight against the U.S. air war of destruction in the past and the multi-faceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists at present.

## Hanoi Awarded Medal

OW091700 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9 -- The Vietnamese State Council has decided to confer the Gold Star Order, Vietnam's highest distinction, on the capital city of Hanoi on the occasion of its 30th liberation anniversary (Oct. 10). On the same occasion, the State Council has also decided to award the Ho Chi Minh Order on the Hanoi Garrison and the Hanoi People's Security Force separately. The resolutions to these effects were signed on Oct. 6 by President of the State Council Truong Chinh.

## Ho Chi Minh City Holds Meeting

OW091653 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 9 -- A big mass meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City this evening to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation (Oct. 10).

In his speech Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee, brought out the importance of this event 30 years ago and praised the Hanoi population's tradition of staunch struggle and its endeavours in socialist construction.

On behalf the party organization and the people of Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Van Linh expressed his determination to fulfill the city's tasks to contribute to strengthening the national capital. On this occasion, the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees have also sent their greetings to their counterparts in Hanoi.

The same day, the city opened an exhibition on Hanoi's revolutionary tradition and economic achievements.

## Hanoi Mass Meeting 9 Oct

OW091907 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 9 -- A big mass meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this afternoon by Hanoi's party committee, People's Committee and Fatherland Front Committee to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the city's liberation (Oct.10) and receive the Gold Star Order awarded by the State Council.

The presidium of the meeting included Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly.

In his opening speech, Le Van Luong, member of the party C.C., and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, among other things, warmly welcomed the presence of members of the diplomatic corps, foreign visitors and experts from fraternal countries working in Hanoi.

Addressing the meeting, Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, highlighted Hanoi's great achievements over the past 30 years. Hanoi, he said, has been developed from a city of consumption before liberation with only 1,300 workers at nine industrial factories and 5,000 handicraftsmen, to a productive centre with 266 factories employing more than 100,000 workers and 438 co-operatives and thousands of work teams involving 130,000 people in small industrial and handicraft production. The total industrial output value has increased by 38 times over 1955.

Regarding agricultural production, Tran Vy continued, the suburban districts last year achieved 5.67 tons of rice per hectare on average. In particular, Dan Phuong District reaped more than eight tons per hectare and a number of cooperatives, ten tons per hectare.

Tran Vy said: "We are perfecting the contractual quota system applied to every production group and individual labourer, strengthening the management of cooperatives, building agricultural-industrial districts, increasing investments in building material and technical bases to boost food production and make the suburban green belt an advanced agricultural area. We have also been mobilizing tens of thousands of people, especially young people, to build new economic zones in Lam Dong Province and other places".

He mentioned the marked development of the communication and transport system including motor roads, bridges, railroads and railway stations, river ports, and the international airport; the building of 1.4 million square metres of housing space and the establishment of more than 100 research institutes and colleges. Cultural, artistic and sports activities, he said, have been encouraged in all grassroot units. Hanoi has completed primary education for the entire city-dwellers and junior secondary education for all cadres, party members and youths. In comparison with the time of liberation, at present the number of general education schools has increased by 20 times and the total enrollment by 12.4 times.

After recalling Hanoi's exploits in the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past and the Hanoian's worthy contributions to national defence at present, Chairman Tran Vy expressed the Hanoi population's profound gratitude to and absolute confidence in, the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by General Secretary Le Duan, and its sincere thanks to the Council of Ministers and other provinces and cities as well as the people in the whole country for their assistance and cooperation in building the capital city. He also thanked to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the capitals of fraternal countries, international organizations and friends all over the world for their support and assistance to Hanoi in economic and cultural development.

Dealing with the urgent tasks in economic management in the capital city in the light of the resolution of the recent 6th plenum of the party Central Committee, Tran Vy said among other things that it was necessary to concentrate on boosting production, creating jobs for the citizens, satisfactorily carrying out the distribution and circulation of goods and transforming and controlling the market, building number of necessary production establishments to meet the demands of the people's life and export. We must, he went on, build the district and precinct level and ensure the working people's right to collective mastery at the three levels (national, local and grassroots); step up the research and application of scientific and technical advance, enhance the quality of work in the fields of culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports, increase import, export and foreign service, broaden international cooperation, elicit the support and assistance of fraternal countries, international organizations and Vietnamese residents abroad. He reminded the city population to constantly remain highly vigilant against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and stand prepared to defeat all aggressive wars on whatever scale to defend the fatherland and the capital city.

Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho read the resolutions of the State Council to confer the Gold Star Order, the highest national distinction, on the entire capital city and the Ho Chi Minh Order separately on the Hanoi Garrison and the Hanoi People's Security Force. The conferment was performed by President Truong Chinh, who then warmly commended the Hanoi people and Armed Forces for their considerable contributions to the struggle for national liberation and socialist construction over the past three decades. The president called on the Hanoi party and administrative organizations, Armed Forces and people to increase the efficiency of socio-economic management, promote their strength in science, technology, manpower and the variety of professions and trades in order to boost production, stabilize their life, well implement the resolution of the 6th plenum of the party Central Committee (fifth congress) and create deep changes in the city in the time to come.

The meeting wound up to the strains of the song "As If Uncle Ho Be With Us in Day of Great Victory". This evening, the Hanoi party committee, People's Committee and Fatherland Front Committee arranged a cordial reception in honour of delegations of 16 provinces and cities in the country attending the celebration of this anniversary.

#### Parade Marks Anniversary

OW102104 Hanoi VNA in English 1715 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 10 -- A military and civilian parade was organized at Chi Linh Park here this morning by the Hanoi party, People's and Fatherland Front Committees to mark the capital's 30th liberation day. Among those on the Presidium were Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C., vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Van Tien dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. minister of national defence; Le V!N Luong, member of the C.P.V. C.C., and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Tran Vi, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and mayor of Hanoi; Prof. Pham Khac Quang, president of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee.

Major General Lu Giang, commander of the capital's military zone, who directed the parade, delivered the opening speech bringing out the significance of this event.



This parade, he said, was aimed at exalting the achievements and growth of Hanoi's Armed Forces and people over the past thirty years and expressing profound gratitude to the late President Ho Chi Minh, to the party Central Committee, the government and the people throughout the country, and the determination of the party committee and population of Hanoi to develop their tradition and achievements, overcome shortcomings in order to build the capital and make it worthy of its role as the strong mainstay of the whole country, worthy of the noble awards recently presented by the party and state, (the Golden Star Order for Hanoi and the Order of Ho Chi Minh for its Armed Forces).

To the tunes of "March on the Capital" and other revolutionary songs, representatives of the People's Armed Forces -- Army, Air Force, Navy, Air Defense Force, the militia and Self-Defense Forces, and the People's Security Forces -- with their modern equipment, paraded past the rostrum and around the restored Sword Lake to the warm cheers of the population. More than 10,000 workers, intellectuals, farmers, students, and other people representing the capital's population of almost three million, took part in the parade. They carried models, charts and panels reflecting the achievements recorded by Hanoians in various domains of socialist construction and national defense and announcing the targets they plan to reach in 1984 and the coming years. Tens of thousands of Hanoians and people from neighboring provinces poured into the streets to welcome the military and civilian forces taking part in the parade. Together with today's parade, millions of Hanoians have participated in diversified activities in celebration of the capital's liberation day. In almost 70 wards of Hanoi's four inner precincts exhibitions have been opened to introduce their achievements and diversified entertainments have been organized, drawing large numbers of people. This evening, fireworks were displayed around the restored Sword Lake in honor of this anniversary.

#### Papers Greet Anniversary

OW101213 Hanoi VNA in English 0910 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 10 -- "Hanoi is worthy of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," says NHAN DAN in an editorial today marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation (Oct. 10) highlighting Hanoi's achievements over the past 30 years, the paper says: "Hanoi has developed step by step from a city of consumption to become a major industrial centre of the country with many major industrial sectors, hundreds of heavy industry and consumer goods industry enterprises and hundreds of handicraft and small industry cooperatives. Hanoi has been able to produce equipment for various economic branches, consumer goods and also a quantity of equipment and goods for export. Many major and modern projects and millions of square metres of housing space have been built. Hanoi has increased investments in building material and technical bases and applied intensive and crop-specializing farming methods to boost agricultural production. Substantial achievements have also been made in culture, education, health work and scientific and technical research. The enrollment of schools has increased by a dozen times compared to the year after liberation.

On the tasks ahead of the capital city the paper says: "To build Hanoi into a political, cultural, scientific, technical, a major economic centre of the whole country and also a model city of the socialist regime to serve as the mainstay of the revolutionary cause of the whole country is a tremendous cause," the paper stresses.

For its part, HANOI MOI (NEW HANOI) editorializes: "Hanoi has always been the source of confidence and the hope of the whole country. In the bitter days of the fierce fight against the American air pirates, some foreign visitors called Hanoi 'the capital of human dignity' and Hanoians 'unconquerable people'....'For the honor and responsibility of the capital' is being the motto which is stimulating every cadre and citizen of Hanoi in this glorious anniversary."

AUSTRALIAUNION IMPOSES WORK BANS AS U.S. SHIPS ARRIVE

BK111231 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Waterside Workers Federation has imposed work bans on Station and Princes Pier in Melbourne in protest against two visiting American warships. The union's acting Victorian secretary, Mr (Ben Clark), said waterside workers would continue to oppose the policy of allowing nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels to enter Australian ports. The two American warships visiting Melbourne are the USS Cushing and the Cimarron. The USS Cushing, a destroyer, docked at Station Pier this morning without a planned reception committee of antinuclear demonstrators.

The People for the Nuclear Disarmament group says it has delayed a protest demonstration until next Saturday. The Cushing carries a weapons system which can fire conventional and nuclear warheads.

COMMITTEE SUGGESTS REVAMPING DEFENSE STRATEGY

BK111448 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A parliamentary committee has recommended a complete overhaul of the control and strategy of Australia's defense forces. The committee has also said that it is in Australia's best interest to remain in the ANZUS defense alliance with New Zealand and the United States. But it says Australia's defense planning should assume the American support in any form would be a bonus and not an expected central part of the country's defenses. The Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense said any future military conflict was likely to involve joint operations by the Armed Forces rather than single service operations. It recommended that the whole command structure of the Armed Forces be completely overhauled and restructured along joint service lines.

The committee also recommended that the focus of defense operations be switched to air and sea approaches to Australia, possible enemy bases for an attack, and deterrence rather than reaction.

HAYDEN COMMENTS ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST PROGRAM

BK080907 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has reacted with concern to a report that a senior French official has said that France will continue nuclear testing in the South Pacific for at least 15 years. The forecast is attributed to the deputy director of the French nuclear testing center at Mururoa Atoll. Mr Hayden said such statements by a nuclear weapons state were harmful to the cause of world arms control and entirely contrary to the strong wishes of peoples of the region. Australia and all the countries of the South Pacific wanted an immediate and complete end to the French nuclear testing program.

Mr Hayden called on the French Government to respond positively to both the regional and worldwide opinion by playing its part in bringing all nuclear testing to an end. New Zealand also reacted strongly to the report ordering an official protest by its ambassador in Paris to the French Government.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR ON DIFFERENCE WITH U.S. ON ANTARTICA

BK111405 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The United States is not in agreement with Malaysia's line of thinking over the Antarctica issue as spelled out by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in his address to the United Nations General Assembly. The prime minister disclosed this to reporters in New York when asked about U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz' reaction to the speech. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir met Mr Wolfowitz after delivering the address.

During his address at the United Nations, the prime minister said he raised the Antarctica subject in a constructive spirit. Malaysia does not dispute the good that the present Antarctica treaty has done but believes that there is a strong case for Antarctica to become the common heritage of men. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has proposed the establishment of a special committee on Antarctica. Such a committee should build upon discussions at the General Assembly and examine the subject in greater depth. On his meeting with the UN secretary general, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said they discussed mainly Malaysia's appeal to the world community to internationalize the prevention of drug trafficking.

On the devaluation of the ringgit, the prime minister said the government has no intention of devaluing the ringgit. He said it is likely that speculators have spread rumors on the devaluation because of the coming budget session. The prime minister said pushing the value of currency up or down was a normal move by speculators. He said it must be remembered that while the ringgit had depreciated against the U.S. dollar at one time or another, it had also appreciated against other currencies.

HOUSE PASSES EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE BILL

BK101227 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] today approved the exclusive economic zone bill after a 20 day debate. In winding up the debate on the bill, the minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Khalil Yaakob, said that the government will give considerations to fishermen interested in fishing in the exclusive economic zone. They will also be provided with bank loans to purchase fishing equipment for deep sea fishing.

On the problem of piracy in Malaysian waters, Datuk Khalil said security forces will conduct a joint operation by the end of this year. This will involve the Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, and the Marine Police. Their operation will be supervised by the Maritime Enforcement Coordination Center set up early this year. Earlier during question time, the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, said the country is expected to register about 4,700 million ringgit in trade surplus this year. This will double the trade surplus recorded for last year. He said according to statistics available, the country has recorded about 2,498 million ringgit in trade surplus for the first half of this year compared to 325 million ringgit for the same period last year.

SINGAPOREPRIME MINISTER SAYS TENTATIVE ELECTION DATE SET

BK111428 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew has hinted that general elections will be held within the next 4 or 5 months, perhaps before the Chinese New Year in February. In an interview with five foreign journalists based in Singapore, he said he had set a tentative date, but events in the United States will influence the final decision. He said he was watching to see how the American economy goes. This ruled out speculation that the general election will be held sometime during the second school holiday in December.

VIRATA EXPECTS IMF APPROVAL WITHIN 2 WEEKS

HK120402 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata has reported from Washington that he expects approval of the \$630 million standby credit by the International Monetary Fund within 2 weeks or even sooner. Prime Minister Virata said all problems, insofar as the loan negotiations are concerned, had already been threshed out with the IMF. He said negotiations for new loans and the restructuring of the current debts will immediately start after the IMF approves the standby loan. The prime minister said the new loans, about \$1.65 billion, will help normalize the country's trade relations and hasten economic recovery.

BUSINESS DAY DISCUSSES FREE FLOATING PESO

HK111545 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The peso will be allowed to "float" freely and seek its own level against the dollar very soon, high government sources said yesterday. The impending peso float is part of the package of wide-ranging economic measures spelled out in the government's letter of intent submitted to the International Monetary Fund in request for a reserve loan.

Yesterday, the caucus of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan party approved the letter of intent and authorized President Marcos to implement the measures it contains, through "a presidential decree or in any other form -- including the exercise of Amendment No. 6."

The sources said an agreement on the terms of the IMF loan -- the penultimate step before approval by the Fund's Executive Board -- will be reached shortly, possibly over the weekend. President Marcos has said agreement with the IMF and agreement with international banks on the country's financial restructuring comprise a single program, and "one cannot be approved without the other."

The peso float's immediate impact will be a fall of from 13 percent to 14 percent in value of the peso in terms of the U.S. dollar, the sources said. Computed on the basis of yesterday's official guiding rate of P18.33 per dollar, such a depreciation would put the resulting exchange in the range of P20.70 to P20.90 per dollar. (Interestingly, Philippine National Bank last Tuesday sold dollars to the local branch of Citibank, N.A., at P20.70 per dollar, for delivery in 60 days.) The sources said the estimated percentage increase will "only be initially felt," adding that the rate "might go higher" because the market for dollars "is an imperfect market because there are more buyers than sellers."

Another BUSINESS DAY source said a "free float" will be pursued, explaining that the government has committed itself to the IMF "not to intervene in the first week of the float..."

The government sources said the floating of peso will result in only a slight increase from the present exchange rate, considering the 10 percent excise tax on the sale of foreign exchange. Yesterday, the KBL caucus decided to repeal the excise tax and approved a 1 percent tax on all foreign exchange transactions. This move is expected to relieve some of the pressure for the exchange rate to rise. Nonetheless, the freeing of the exchange rate is expected to push up prices of some essential imports.

Prices of petroleum products, will be increased any time, the government sources said. The price of premium gasoline in particular may rise by 84 centavos from the present P8.28 per liter.



Most of the measures discussed during the KBL caucus yesterday were prescribed by the IMF, including the abolition of the economic stabilization tax on exports and the reduction of the ad valorem duty on imports from 10 percent to 5 percent. Other actions recommended by the IMF are a reduction of the amount of foreign exchange that banks must surrender to the Central Bank, from the present 80 percent of dollars they handle, to 50 percent. Another is the abolition of the system of allocating dollars among priority imports.

The letter of intent to the IMF also provides for new revenue measures, austerity measures in government operations and expenditures, and steps to mop up what is considered excess money in the economy. The government sources said the rescue package from the IMF and international banks, including the restructuring of maturing debts, "can be had within a week's time." The government has paid more than \$1 billion in interest payments on the country's foreign debts which total \$25.6 billion. A source in government said "very little trade credits, except official aid, came to the Philippines since Oct. 17 last year, when the Philippines sought a moratorium on its foreign debts."

#### CAUCUS AUTHORIZES REPEAL OF TAX MEASURES

HK111542 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Oct 84 p 2

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan in a caucus yesterday in Malacanang authorized President Marcos to repeal the two decrees that have increased motor vehicle registration fees and the travel tax, and replace other tax measures with new ones. In a two-hour caucus, the ruling party authorized the President to issue by decree (the Batasang Pambansa is currently in recess) a package of economic measures intended to make taxes "more palatable to the people."

The package will include the following:

-- The imposition of a uniform tax on private motor vehicles, in place of the road user's tax, with a provision that reduces the tax on aging of motor vehicles. The tax on all public utility vehicles such as jeepneys, buses, taxi cabs, and haulers, will revert to the rates prevailing before the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 1934. Late registration will be slapped a 50 percent surcharge;

-- An increase in airport terminal or departure fee from P100 to P200. This measure will replace the rise in travel tax provided for in PD No. 1951;

-- Reduction of the advalorem duty on import from 10 percent to 5 percent.

-- Elimination of the economic stabilization tax on exports. This tax is currently suspended. It had been set at 30 percent of the differential between the previous peso-dollar exchange rate of P14 per dollar to P18 per dollar.

In place of the stabilization tax, a new 1 percent transaction tax on all bank purchases and sales of foreign exchange will be imposed.

Marcos said all these measures will help the country win approval of the International Monetary Fund and foreign banks of new credit. In addition to these measures, the package will also include several amendments to the National Revenue Code to "broaden the tax base and plug loopholes in tax administration." The amendments will include the adoption of a uniform rate, yet to be finalized, of the withholding tax on interest earnings from bank deposits.

The present tax on interest incomes ranges from 15 percent to 20 percent. The code gives many exemptions, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue is thus able to collect only about P76 million a month from this tax. The uniform rate and the lifting of exemptions is expected to raise for government about P250 million a month. Another amendment to the revenue code will put to a stop tax exemptions granted by the government to private corporations that are not the subject of contractual commitments. These may include church-owned corporations. There are several hundred corporations enjoying these exemptions, which annually total P2 billion. Withdrawal of the exemptions will mean a gain to government of about P1.5 billion.

Marcos stressed the need for these economic measures and said there will be a "number of other adjustments that will follow the implementation of these measures. We better prepare ourselves for some difficulty," he stated. These adjustments will include the deregulation of prices of primary consumer goods.

Marcos also said wages and income policies will also be reviewed. In repealing the controversial road user's tax, the caucus said the immediate beneficiaries of the repeal will be owners of public utility vehicles who will now pay the old rates on vehicle registration. Only private car owners -- who are deemed able to pay -- will pay a new, uniform tax. The tax rate progressively decreases as the car gets older. New light, medium and heavy private passenger cars will pay an annual motor vehicle tax of P1,000, P2,000 and P4,000, respectively. Private utility vehicles of more than 2,700 kilograms will pay an annual tax of P1,000.

Light passenger cars -- those with engine displacements up to 1600 cc -- will have reduction of P400 or 28.5 percent for the first two years from the rate provided under PD [presidential decree] No. 1934. For the third year and thereafter, the registrant will pay P1,000, down 16.67 percent from the rate in PD No. 1934.

For medium passenger cars -- those with engine displacement of 1601 cc to 2800 cc, the annual tax will be P2,000, down by P400 or 16.67 percent from the rates provided under PD No. 1934. The same rate will be paid until the fourth year, when the rate will be reduced to P1,600. From the sixth year onwards, the tax will be P1,200.

For heavy cars -- those with displacements of 2801 cc and above -- the initial registration fee will be P4,000 down by P2,400 or 37.5 percent from the rates prescribed by PD No. 1934. This rate will be imposed through the fifth year, although from the second year the rate will be cut 54.5 percent from the PD No. 1934. For private utility vehicles, a uniform rate of P1,000 per year will be paid.

The KBL caucus also:

- Created a study group to look into the feasibility of exempting the National Food Authority from payment of the import tax. The import tax is said to have added to the cost of some essential items imported by the NFA;

- Rejected a proposal for a 40 percent increase in sales tax, which would have resulted in higher consumer prices;

- Created a study group to look into the feasibility of reverting to the General Fund excess toll collections of the north and south expressways, for use in development projects. The toll collections of the two expressways amount to more than P1,5 million a month.

AGRAVA COUNSEL DENIES NBC REPORT ON FINDINGS

HK120358 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A deputy counsel for the Agrava fact-finding board denied yesterday [11 October] the report by the American television and radio network NBC that it has a copy of the Agrava report implicating soldiers in the Aquino assassination. The deputy counsel, Mario Ongkiko, said it was not possible for NBC to obtain a copy of the final draft of the Agrava report. He said the report is not yet finished. According to the lawyer, the network could have obtained a copy of one of several memorandums submitted by lawyers involved in the Agrava investigation of the Aquino case. The NBC report claims that the Agrava board has decided that soldiers killed Aquino and that there was a military conspiracy in the assassination. In its alleged report, NBC said soldiers are involved in the assassination of Senator Aquino but the conspiracy did not include President Marcos. The report allegedly named 17 others, aside from two (?escorting) soldiers, as being involved in the conspiracy to kill Aquino.

OLIVAS DISCLOSES NPA PLAN TO ATTACK MALACANANG

HK110354 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The New People's Army had planned to attack Malacanang if the demonstrators on Mendiola last September 27 were able to break through the police barricades. This plan was disclosed in a confidential report submitted by General Olivas to the Batasan Committee on Justice, Human Rights, and Good Government last week. The report, which was declassified since then, was part of the testimonies by General Olivas and Police Brigadier General Afredo Yzon on the demonstration in Metro Manila recently.

The confidential report was signed by Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence chief Colonel Rolando Abadilla. The report said newly recruited out-of-school youths, trained by the NPA in urban guerrilla warfare, would carry out the attack on Malacanang if the demonstrators had been able to get through Mendiola Bridge. The NPA plan include the immobilization of police and military elements at the demonstration. The Abadilla report also disclosed that the demonstrators had prepared for the confrontation with the police and military units by arming themselves with pillbox bombs, Molotov bombs, rocks, spikes, and even guns.

At yesterday's [10 October] hearing on the demonstrations, Mrs Tingting Cojuangco and lawyer Fernando Campos took the stand as witnesses. They testified on the Welcome Rotunda demonstration in Quezon City in which one demonstrator was killed. They accused the police and the military of arbitrarily dispersing the demonstrators.

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